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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

DISMISSAL OF THE AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR

MORE THAN A REBUKE to an indiscreet diplomatist is discerned by our press in President Wilson's request for the recall of Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, because of his conspiracy to instigate strikes in American munition-plants. Through the general chorus of editorial praise for the President's action runs also the suggestion that the incident has a wider significance than appears on the surface. Thus the *Chicago Herald*, noting that Dr. Dumba destroyed his welcome at Washington by "plotting to destroy our industrial peace" and by "seeking to transfer the European War to our neutral land," remarks that his case should convey a lesson "to all and divers gentlemen in Washington who are here on sufferance." The incident, says the *Baltimore American*, "should prove a salutary warning to other foreign representatives who have been just as active, but who have so far been shrewd enough to prevent a full exposure of their acts." Let other diplomats who have been "endeavoring to meddle in our internal affairs" take heed, admonishes the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, and the same warning is sounded in varying accents by the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, *Philadelphia Record*, and many other papers. Reminding us that the *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, and *Hesperian* cases are still pending between this country and Germany, the *New York Tribune* remarks:

"Words of argument, of remonstrance, have hitherto failed to obtain from that country's representatives anything but a vague and indefinite assurance that hereafter the rights of our citizens shall be respected. It is not too much to hope that the dismissal of Dumba may carry to Germany the pointed assurance, as only deeds can, that the United States is determined to make its rights respected."

The penitentiary sentence of Stahl, the self-confest perjurer who swore he saw guns on the *Lusitania*, and the demand for the recall of Dr. Dumba, says the *New York Times*, serve notice "to Austrians, Germans, and German-Americans" that "the cure for this plague of conspiracies is in our hands and that we are going to apply it." And in the Washington correspondence of the same paper we read:

"The dismissal of Dr. Dumba, for that is what it amounts to, has created a sensation in Washington. But diplomats and other interested observers are wondering whether or not a greater sensation is in store as an outgrowth of the Dumba case. Speculation in this connection is based on the statement in Secretary Lansing's instructions to Ambassador Penfield that Dr. Dumba was guilty of a flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a secret bearer of official dispatches 'through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary.' Archibald, the secret-dispatch bearer, also carried a copy of a communication address to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States."

Even the German-American *New Yorker Herald* confesses that "Dr. Dumba invited the fate that befell him," but it qualifies this admission with the following comment:

"The pro-British newspapers, embittered by the defeats the Teutonic allies are inflicting on their adversaries, seized upon this letter as a welcome basis for a new campaign of hatred, and the President had to yield. However, he went further than he might have gone. Instead of intimating to the Vienna Government that to grant leave of absence to the offender, reserving his recall for a later date, would be a welcome way of disposing of the incident—a procedure



THE GOOD-BY SMILE.

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, whose zeal to help his nation's cause by crippling munition-making plants in this country forces President Wilson to demand his recall. This photograph was taken as he left the State Department after his last interview with Secretary Lansing.

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usually followed in such cases—the President selected the rougher road of a curt dismissal. This mode of getting rid of Dr. Dumba is calculated to increase the tension between this country and the Teutonic allies."

The activities which made Dr. Dumba "no longer acceptable" to our Government came to light when the British author-

secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs me to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington."

This note concluded with expressions of "deep regret" that it had become necessary to ask for Dr. Dumba's recall, and with assurances of a sincere desire "to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary."

"A sense of profound relief and approval welcomes President Wilson's request for the recall of Ambassador Dumba," remarks the *New York Evening Mail*, and *The Evening Sun* thinks that even the more drastic course of giving the Ambassador his passports would have been justified by the facts. The President's note of dismissal "will be read with no less attention and interest in Berlin than in Vienna," says the *New York World*, which adds, optimistically:

"In the end the President's disposition of the Dumba incident will make for a better understanding between the United States and Germany and Austria. It will clear the air. Both Berlin and Vienna have had to learn that the United States is a nation. Hitherto they have regarded it as a congeries of European immigrants of various races and conflicting sentiments who were to be dealt with as pro-German or pro-British, as the case might be. The pro-German element has been stimulated to put forth all its influence and all its effort in behalf of the Teutonic alliance. No obligations of any sort to the United States have been recognized. The element that was not pro-German has been treated as pro-British, to be subdued as a hostile people. That there might be Americans in this country with rights that belligerents were bound to respect has apparently never entered into the calculations of Berlin and Vienna."

"Unquestionably the German and Austrian Governments have been much deceived by the violence, the shamelessness, and the flagrant disloyalty of many so-called American citizens of German birth or descent. They have been deceived too by the beneficiaries of their own subsidized propaganda, which reported what it was paid to report. These hirelings, in their zeal to earn their tainted money, have done their best to convince Berlin and



IN THE WRONG NEST.

—Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

ities seized certain papers carried by James F. J. Archibald, an American war-correspondent, who sailed from New York on August 21 on the Holland-America liner *Rotterdam*, bound for Rotterdam. The *Rotterdam* was ordered into Falmouth, where a search of Archibald's stateroom brought to light a number of confidential communications from the Austrian and German Ambassadors at Washington to their home Governments. One of these, written in Dr. Dumba's own handwriting and address to Baron Burian, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Austria-Hungary, outlined and "most warmly recommended to your Excellency's favorable consideration" a plan for "the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem (Schwab's) steel- and munitions-factories as well as in the Middle West." In this letter Dr. Dumba went on to say:

"I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war-material in Bethlehem and in the Middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German military attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money."

"But even if the disturbances do not succeed, there is a probability at hand that we shall compel, under pressure of the crisis, favorable working conditions for our poor, oppressed fellow countrymen. In Bethlehem these white slaves at present work twelve hours a day seven days in the week! Alas, weak persons succumb, become consumptive. As far as German workingmen are found among the skilled elements, provision will be made forthwith for their exit. There has, besides this, been created a German private [underlined] registry-office for providing employment, and which already works voluntarily and well for such persons. We, too, shall join, and the widest support is contemplated for us."

Soon after Washington received the text of this document Secretary Lansing address to Baron Burian another note, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade, and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as a



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SLIPPERY!

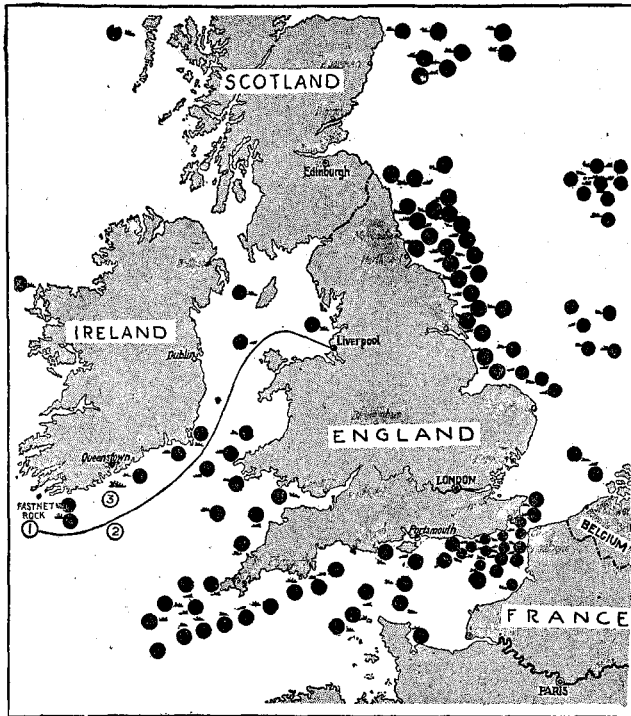
—Cassel in the *New York Evening World*.

Vienna that this country was a legitimate battle-ground of conflicting belligerent interests, and that a powerful public opinion could be arrayed in support of anything that the German and Austrian Governments might undertake to do in bending the United States to their military needs.

"That has been the most serious factor in the diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany in respect to submarine warfare."

THE SUBMARINE NOT YET TAMED

JUST AS AMERICA thought the German undersea-boat had been tamed sufficiently to observe the rules of international law as interpreted by President Wilson, two events clouded its rejoicing with the mists of doubt. The sinking of the *Hesperian* and the justification of the torpedoing



From the New York "Sun."

WHERE THE SUBMARINE DOES ITS WORK.

The zone of German submarine activity around the British Isles. The position of the *Hesperian* when torpedoed is indicated by (1), that of the *Arabic* by (2), and that of the *Lusitania* by (3). The solid black circles show where 111 ships were sunk by submarines between February 18, the date of the beginning of the German "blockade," and June 1.

of the *Arabic* as an act of self-defense chilled the burst of American jubilation evoked by Germany's assurance that "liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of non-combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance." There is still some doubt, it is true, whether the explosion which sank the westward-bound Canadian liner *Hesperian* on the evening of September 4 was caused by a mine or a torpedo, and her case further differs from those of the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic* in that probably no American lives were lost and that she admittedly carried a 4.7- or 6-inch gun mounted on her stern. The German note on the *Arabic* case ascribes the torpedoing of the White Star liner to the belief of the German submarine's commander that his craft was about to be rammed. While sinking an English freighter, we are told, the German commander "saw a large steamer making directly toward him." This was the *Arabic*. After watching her for some time "the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him." Therefore, "in order to anticipate this attack, he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer." The German Government expresses regret for the incident, but declares itself "unable to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the *Arabic*." The German note continues:

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration,

pursuant to Article 38 of the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

Our papers point out that there is a square collision of fact between the commander of the submarine that sank the *Arabic* and the officers and passengers of that ill-fated vessel, the latter declaring that the *Arabic* made no offensive move and received no warning. "Which of these flatly contradictory stories is true?" echoes the *New York Globe*, which adds, "The preponderance of evidence is plainly with the statements of the officers and passengers of the *Arabic*." To quote further:

"Germany must be aware, in view of the quibblings and suppressions and positive misstatements of her official documents, her betrayal of her express pledge as to Belgium, and the slanders against the Belgian Government and the Belgian people that she has since put in circulation, and her reliance on perjury in the effort to justify the sinking of the *Lusitania*, that the credit of her Government is sinking low—that a situation is being created which throws doubt on official German representations."

"Like the 4.7-inch gun on the stern of the *Hesperian*," remarks the *New York Evening Post*, "this new German plea in the case of the *Arabic* emphasizes the need of bringing our relations with Germany upon the submarine question from the stage of indefinite good-will to the stage of explicit definition and understanding." It goes on to say:

"Von Bernstorff has given us the assurance that no 'liners' will be attacked if they make no attempt to escape or to offer resistance. We need precise definitions as to when a liner ceases to be a liner; whether the presence of a gun on board constitutes resistance, whether the shifting of a liner's course in the presence of a submarine before she has been 'signaled' is an unjustifiable attempt to escape, and whether it is to be left to the submarine chief's judgment to interpret a liner's attempt to strike."

And in the *New York World*, which is frankly skeptical of Germany's explanation of the *Arabic* case, we read:

"Shortly before the *Arabic* was torpedoed, the submarine



"HE'S SUCH AN IMPULSIVE CHAP."

Kirby in the *New York World*.

attacked the steamer *Dunsley*. When the captain of the *Arabic* saw the *Dunsley* in distress, he naturally turned his ship in order to aid the survivors. Is it possible that the commander of the U-boat could have construed this act of humanity as an act of hostility? None of the evidence at hand shows that the



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SEVEN AGAINST MEXICO.

United States regular troops guarding the American end of an international bridge across the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Texas.

German submarine was seen, much less attacked, by the *Arabic*, and this belated plea of self-defense does not ring true.

"It is too painfully suggestive of the claim that the *Lusitania* was armed, a claim that the German Ambassador seriously presented to the consideration of the State Department. In a United States Court yesterday a German reservist who solemnly swore that he had seen four guns on the *Lusitania* pleaded guilty to perjury.

"Obviously the assurances given to the State Department by Count von Bernstorff are worthless if German submarine commanders are free to assume whenever they see fit that a liner within torpedo-range may have intended to attack them."

Is the German Government trying to "shoot all around the American policy without hitting it?" asks the *Chicago Tribune*, which remarks that if this is the case "a small miscalculation or mischance may wreck the whole thing again." Seven months have passed since Germany established a "war-zone" and announced her new methods of submarine warfare. In that time, as the editorial observers remind us, two American ships have been attacked by German torpedoes and several English merchant ships have been sunk with the loss of American lives, but none of the issues thus raised between the German and the United States Governments has yet been settled. This situation moves the *New York Press* to remark:

"Germany is making a spectacle of the United States and its foreign policy. The Berlin Foreign Office and the Imperial Admiralty are collaborating in playing horse with Washington. Month after month they laugh in their sleeves as they turn new tricks and hoodwink America. Whenever a square issue seems in sight they dodge, or gouge, or hit below the belt, and then protest that the rules have been made over to permit that sort of thing; and in the discussion of the rules they gain time enough to perpetrate a new foul that opens a new discussion; and so it goes *ad nauseam*."

That Germany is putting us off with "promise without performance" is also the view of the *New York Times*, and the *New York Tribune* remarks that the *Arabic* note makes "recent vague assurances to our Government considerably vaguer." The latter paper continues:

"What is needed is a clear, full, indisputable interpretation of the vague promise of September 1. How far is Germany really prepared to go in accepting the principle of neutral rights as laid down in this Government's notes? To what extent will she forego submarine warfare which is in contravention of international law?

"Until these points are cleared up it will be premature to congratulate ourselves on having argued Germany into reasonableness or on having won any real victory in our fight for civilization and international justice."

Meanwhile, Berlin dispatches state that the papers there

resent any suggestion of a change in the von Tirpitz methods of submarine warfare, and insist that "the torpedoing of the *Lusitania* left no stain on Germany's honor." At the same time English and French dispatches reaffirm the unofficial statement that Germany has already lost more than forty of her undersea craft, and Arthur J. Balfour, Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, announces that "despite Germany's submarine activities British mercantile tonnage is at this moment greater than when the war began."

THE MEXICAN "INVASION" OF TEXAS

ANYBODY WHO WANTS WAR with Mexico can get "a fair sample of what it would be," says the *New York World*, along the Texas State line. Large forces of United States cavalry and infantry are stationed here, thoroughly seasoned and ready for work. Mexican bandits cross the line, raid a ranch, kill the owner, and carry off horses and provisions. An American sentry is shot from cover; a railroad-trestle is set on fire, or laborers are kidnaped or murdered. Whenever our troopers can catch up with the Mexican outlaws "they kill one or more and the rest escape in the chaparral." So *The World* warns "people who talk light-heartedly of armed intervention in Mexico" that "this country would have to face a guerrilla war over an immense territory for years to come." Meanwhile, the fighting continues, and press dispatches tell of one Texan and three Mexicans being killed thirty to fifty miles from the boundary, "showing that the bandits are moving inland, which is in accordance with their plan to establish a new republic in Texas." However certain editorial observers may question the advisability of armed intervention in Mexico, the *Chicago Tribune* says that the United States confronts it as "the duty and necessity of drastic affirmative action" after maintaining "an unequalled record for self-control and self-abnegation." According to this journal "Mexican anarchy now thrusts its red hand across our border and with an insane insolence attempts to visit upon American citizens in their own homes the destruction it has wreaked upon American persons and property abroad." The raids of the Mexican bandits and so-called "revolutionists" can not be dignified by the name of invasion, *The Tribune* adds, but they are "a final, and we hope a convincing, evidence of the irresponsibility of faction in Mexico, and they slam shut in the face of our Government the last door to friendly compromise."

Armed intervention is unnecessary, however, in the opinion of a majority of Texas journals on the spot. Thus the *Brownsville Herald* says that the presence of four thousand Federal

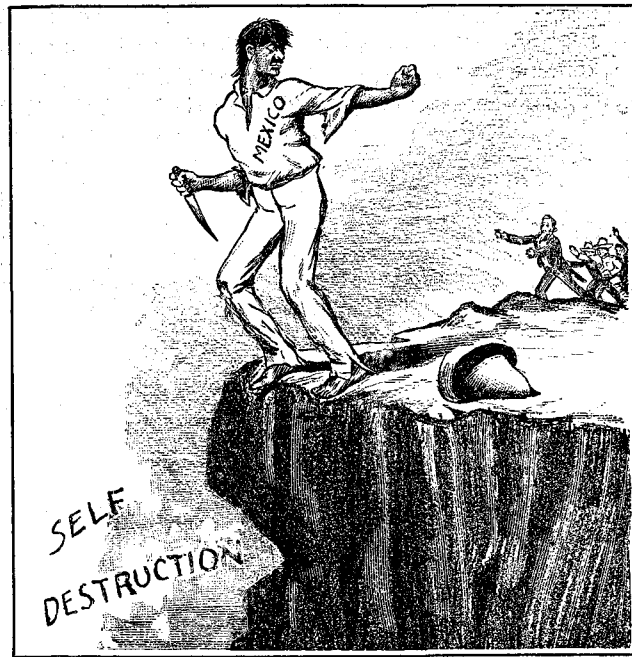
troops as a border patrol is having a salutary effect. We are told that civil officers and Rangers are policing the interior of the border counties and that "further fighting across the river is considered unlikely." This journal says also that the Carranzista commander has promised to cooperate with the American authorities, and that "diplomacy is being substituted for bullets as far as possible." It tells of a meeting of "two hundred Mexican residents who express a desire to assist in suppressing trouble, and placed themselves under orders of peace officers." Less than one per cent. of the Mexicans in the valley are involved in the present difficulties, according to the Brownsville paper, which adds that "if the present arrangement continues and no further untoward events occur, we do not believe the recent border trouble will result in armed intervention any more than war with Germany will result because of the sinking of the *Lusitania*." From the Laredo Times we hear that the attitude of the Carranzista commander at Nuevo Laredo "indicates a desire to avert the possibility of intervention." At the same time this Texas journal remarks:

"Mexicans and Americans coming from Monterey report that the attitude of civilians as well as the military is frankly hostile to Americans. The ignorant populace seems to believe Mexico could easily whip the United States. Attempts to arouse Mexicans in this neighborhood were futile, and the recruiting-officer for the plan of San Diego—which contemplates a revolt of the Mexicans for the purpose of securing the freedom of the border States from American domination (*sic*)—crossed the river to escape arrest. But most of the educated Mexicans here and in northern Mexico believe intervention is inevitable, whether forced by the hostilities of Mexicans or by the humanity of Americans. That conditions in Mexico are growing worse is evidenced by the fact that Americans and Mexicans are leaving for this country."

"Armed intervention is not necessary yet," says the El Paso Herald, "and will not become necessary if the Washington Government will change its method of getting information from Mexico and allow the truth to penetrate." Then this journal suggests that the Government "dissolve its alliance with Villa and adopt and adhere to a firm policy for the protection of our own national interests in line with all precedents prior to Taft's time." We are informed also that the border war is not considered in El Paso "as having any direct bearing on the broad Mexican question," but it is felt that "disorder must be quelled with vigor and dispatch, since it indicates a growing contempt among Mexicans for the United States." Similarly the San Antonio Express distinguishes the two issues when it says that the bandit incursions will be "amply attended to by Federal and State forces now available," and adds:

"We see neither probability nor possibility that the emo-

tionally misinspired crimes of a small body of Mexican outlaws and ignorant vagabonds on the border will necessitate armed intervention by our Government. So far as we can ascertain, these raids and Rio Grande snipings are not the byplay of a concerted movement against Texas or the nation on the part of any sizable faction on either side of the river, that is, not of a Mexican



DEFYING THE RESCUERS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

nationalistic plot such as should be dreaded or should cause Government action against Mexico. Texans as a whole neither desire armed intervention nor see any dependable advantage to be gained by it. Their sympathies are with the Mexican people, their hope is for the restoration of peace by Mexicans themselves with the friendly offices of the Washington Administration. Their resentment is directed only against those whose connection with Mexico's course and cause is solely one of selfishness and violent abuse."

So, too, thinks the San Antonio Light, which says that the border troubles are "in no sense a call for intervention." The declaration of martial law in a few counties along the border is sufficient to settle the matter, for, adds this journal, it is "not national either in Mexico or the United States." A somewhat different view is held by the Austin Statesman, which observes:

"Until there is some indication from Washington that intervention in Mexico may be desirable, the commanding officers of the United States Army will handle the Texas Mexican border situation very carefully to prevent a precipitation of intervention. However, the ground is very dangerous. Those acquainted with the Mexican situation and the Mexican people as Texans are generally all interventionists, for they wish to see peace in Mexico. But all Texans are likewise aware of the fact, as is General Funston himself, that intervention will mean a 'nasty job.'"

The Houston Chronicle holds that if the United States intends to exercise a positive influence in settling the Mexican situation, there are two ways in which it can be done. It states them as follows:

"Recognition of Carranza or intervention. The border trouble inclines us toward the latter course. The only element which prevents this trouble from being regarded as an international offense of such a grave character as to preclude any



HOW WE GUARD THE BORDER.

The stars show where United States troops are stationed along the line from Brownsville to San Diego. The soldiers are, of course, likely to be shifted from time to time to meet emergencies.

but the most drastic measures is the absence of an organized Government in Mexico. So far as the United States is concerned it has received open and gratuitous injury at the hands of a foreign people."

Not the border situation, remarks the *Houston Press*, but the "chaotic condition of internal Mexico and the inability of the factions to bring about peace," comes nearer to being a logical reason for intervention. The outlawry, this journal goes on to say, is "carried on by irresponsibles, fomented largely by malcontents on this side of the border." We are advised also that "both Mexican factions have denied responsibility for the armed bands that have crossed the line and have affirmed their desire to help suppress the raids." Nor does the *Dallas Times-Herald* think that the border troubles will necessitate intervention. According to the *Dallas Dispatch* the feeling in that neighborhood is that the American Government "should recognize Carranza, and thus solve the difficulties between the United States and the constituted authorities of Mexico." As to the motive agencies behind the raiders, we hear from the *Dallas News*, which does not believe the border situation calls for intervention, that "there is some reason to suspect that the Mexican raiders are doing the work of Americans who want intervention."

In contrast to the foregoing view we have the statement of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* that the border situation is "of a kind to necessitate armed intervention, if for no other reason than to demonstrate to the Republic of Mexico that the United States recognizes it as a duty that can not be longer delayed to put an end to revolutionary factions in that ill-fated country." Of different mind is the *Galveston Tribune*, which says:

"We do not consider the present border situation likely to bring about armed intervention in Mexico by the United States. We are convinced that there are some Mexican and American interests striving to bring about intervention, and that most of the border troubles have been fomented with this as the ultimate object. The loss of American lives in the recent trouble is negligible compared with outrages in the earlier days of Mexican internal trouble which were not considered warrant for drastic measures."

TO END OUR DYE-FAMINE

MANY FRENCHMEN have grown gray since the war began, it is said, because no more hair-dye is available from Germany, but the fear felt in this country a year ago that we should all be arrayed in white raiment before now, because all our dyes would be used up, has happily proved unfounded. Yet our textile-manufacturers have been seriously afraid of a complete paralysis of their billion-dollar industry from the color-shortage, and nothing could be more timely for them, and indeed for all who make, sell, or wear textiles, than the news of the discovery of an American process of dye-manufacture. The information comes from no less an authority than Dr. Thomas H. Norton, chemical investigator for the Department of Commerce, who is quoted as saying that the new-found method will "revolutionize" the dye industry. The invention is the product of two men, Dr. Charles H. Gage, an American chemist, and Arthur L. Pearse, an English engineer, who claim, according to the press, that their process will "short-circuit the old tortuous system used formerly in the manufacture of coal-tar products." It is said also that by December 1 it will produce dry colors of first quality at the rate of about 10,000 pounds a day. True, technical skepticism of the high promise held out by the sponsors of the dye-discovery is expressed by Herman A. Metz, of New York, who is president of the Farb-Werke-Hoechst Company with factories in Germany. The *New York Sun* quotes Mr. Metz as saying that "every clerk in the country with a can of coal-tar thinks he is on the verge of solving the whole dye situation." "It took the Germans fifty years" to reach their advanced position in this field, says Mr. Metz in a pamphlet, and

"it will take us twenty years, with an exorbitant protective tariff, and then we would still be floundering, because it is more a matter of engineering and practise than it is of chemistry."

How ominously the "famine" in dyestuffs looms over the country may be judged from the observation of a writer in the *New York World* that two million people are directly affected by it, while "ten times that number are indirectly affected." Because of the dye-shortage "factories have been compelled to shut down, thousands of men and women are out of work, and hundreds of thousands are only working part time." As chief sufferers among employers the writer in *The World* mentions "manufacturers of woolen, silk, and cotton goods, paints, varnish, paper, ink, leather goods, soap, perfumes, and medicinal preparations." The trouble extends, he adds, "even to such industries as upholstery, millinery, dressmaking, and the manufacture of automobiles, carriages, agricultural implements, and photographic supplies." The direct cause of the inconvenience and distress in the lines just named, says this writer, is the cutting-off of the importation of German dyes as a result of the war. We have been depending in the past upon Germany for "over 80 per cent. of our supplies of these commodities." He then quotes Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, former research chemist for the Badische Aniline und Soda Fabrik, "the largest dye- and chemical manufactory in the world," who for the past ten years has been a consulting chemist in New York City. Dr. Hesse is reported as saying:

"By far the greater proportion of all dyes used to-day throughout the world are derived from coal-tar. There are about nine hundred of these dyes, and in order to manufacture them the chemist must have at his command nearly three hundred substances, called intermediates, some solid and some liquid, all obtained from coal-tar, all practically colorless, and none of them capable of imparting color.

"The coal-tar dye industry, therefore, comprises no fewer than twelve hundred different products, with as many or more separate processes of manufacture, and it requires many hundreds of different sets of apparatus, of widely varying capacity and design, for the carrying out of many hundreds of different operations.

"What all this points to is that the establishment of a dye industry calls for a very large capital, a high degree of technical skill in the management, and the assurance of an abundant demand for the product.

"Now the practical monopoly of the coal-tar dye industry by the Germans rests upon a few simple but fundamental factors:

- "1. Germany possesses all the necessary crude products.
- "2. Germany produces from them all the requisite intermediate products.
- "3. Germany has developed the indispensable scientific chemists.
- "4. Germany has perfected her organization for research, production, and sale.
- "5. German dye-manufacturers have the money, the experience, and the skill which would enable them (and have enabled them hitherto) to crush any competitors who seriously threaten their supremacy in the markets of the world."

Dr. Norton, too, takes a serious view of German hostility toward our new color industry and advocates Government aid. He is thus quoted in the same paper:

"Experience has shown that if any attempt is made to interfere with Germany's control of the dye-trade in this country, every resource of the combined German color industry will be utilized to crush a prospective rival. These German companies are rich and powerful. They would unquestionably hesitate at no measures which might insure the accomplishment of their purpose.

"The only possible protection from such an attack lies in effective legislation by our Congress. It is imperatively necessary that we protect ourselves against the persistent and determined 'dumping' of foreign colors in this country at less than cost price. It is a patriotic duty sternly to forbid to foreign monopolies that unfair restriction of trade now forbidden in our domestic commerce."

The announcement of the "revolutionary" dye-discovery, observes the *Springfield Republican*, is calculated "to take away the breath of two classes of people—the American manufacturers who have depended on German colors and the German manufacturers whose export trade is stopt by the war." And the *Hartford Courant* is impressed by the secondary "discovery" that we now learn "German dyes were sold cheaper in this country than they were abroad." This journal adds:

"It is assumed that the cut in prices was designed to discourage the industry in this country. It is feared that if a large industry is built up here along these lines the German producers will inaugurate a campaign of 'unfair competition' after the war to regain their lost trade. It is this that the present and prospective American manufacturers fear. They want legislation by Congress to prevent it. There is a disposition at Washington to give the dye and dyestuffs industry some sort of protection, but there is a grave question whether a Democratic Congress, controlled by the Southern free-traders, will enact any adequate legislation."

In contrast appears the view of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which says that "if scientific knowledge and skill and American enterprise" can solve the problem, under the stimulus of the present emergency, "it will be much better than putting a heavier duty on foreign dyes to enable Americans to compete with inferior processes and without special incentive for improvement." Finally, we are reminded by this authority on commercial problems that "whatever is to be made from coal-tar, Americans ought to be able to produce for themselves as well as any country not so well supplied with the crude material, and to meet any competition that has to come over the sea to reach our market."

ARE WE TURNING THE PHILIPPINES INTO ANOTHER MEXICO?

THE STARTLING CHARGE that we are doing just that comes from the former Governor-General whose record there was followed by his elevation to be Secretary of War and then President of the United States. And when an ex-President of the temperament and balanced mind of Mr. Taft flatly denounces our Filipino policy, and hints that "we may be developing another Mexico" in the Far East, some editorial observers reflect "it is time for the American people to take serious notice of what is going on in our island dependency." One of these is the *New York Sun* (Ind.), which says that Mr. Taft's "judicial carefulness as a public monitor, his freedom from the blatant habit of exalted demagogues, win sure respect for all his public utterances, but in this matter he speaks with the added qualifications for authority of a specialist." Nevertheless, there are some critics, equally aware of Mr. Taft's qualities, who believe his "attack upon the Government is hardly in keeping with his character." The speech thus diversely considered was delivered at San Francisco before the Commonwealth Club of California, and, according to press dispatches, was a "denunciation of the Administration of the Philippines by Governor-General Harrison . . . coupled with severe criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy." Governor Harrison was designated as "a Tammany Congressman of long standing" by Mr. Taft, we read, and as a man who knew nothing about the Philippines, their people, or their problem. His first act was to

place himself under the virtual control of Manuelo Quezon, a Delegate to Congress from the islands, whom Mr. Taft described as "a Filipino politician of not the highest standing in the Philippines." The decision to oust American officials to make room for Filipino office-holders, Mr. Taft is reported to have said, was the result of counsel taken by Governor Harrison with Quezon and Osonena, Speaker of the National Assembly. "The effect on the whole service," as Mr. Taft stated, "was so distressing that Mr. Harrison felt obliged to announce that he was not going to be as radical as reported."

Another criticism was leveled by Mr. Taft against the Jones Bill, which was defeated in the Senate last winter. The chief purpose of this measure, in the view of the ex-President, is to make a declaration that the United States intends to give up the islands to the Filipinos when a stable Government is established. The passage of the bill, Mr. Taft thinks, would make the work of deterioration complete. He says:

"What is the use of fooling the Filipinos by such a declaration? I am in favor of turning the islands over to their people when they are reasonably fitted for self-government, but this will not be for two generations, until the youth of the islands are educated in English and until the present pernicious lack of self-restraint and sacrifice of public weal to political pelf and preferment are cured by a longer training in partial self-government."

Then turning to Mexico, he added:

"Our policy of so-called, but miscalled, 'watchful waiting' has dragged on greatly to the detriment of all concerned. Now the anarchy for which we are in part responsible has developed raids into the United States and the killing of our own people with the very weapons of war which our unwise lifting of the embargo against the importation of arms into Mexico furnished our assailants."

"I only refer to our Mexican policy by way of illustration in warning you that the policy now being pursued in the Philippines, of which we hear little in the noise and excitement of the European War, is in the end likely to return to plague us and command our attention as much as Mexican affairs are thrusting themselves upon us now."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) claims that Mr. Taft "fulfilled a patriotic duty" when he publicly charged the Administration of President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison with "creating a second Mexican situation in the Philippines," and it proceeds:

"As Mr. Taft justly said, the only result in sight under the Wilson-Harrison program is deterioration—deterioration in administration as well as in the standards of self-education which the Filipinos had begun to set themselves. Passing the Jones Bill at the next session of Congress and carrying out to its full extent the Administration's policy of placating self-seeking Filipino politicians would inevitably lead to a situation of sedition and turbulence. It might even compel our Government to 'intervene' in order to save the Filipinos from a condition of semianarchy brought about through our own legislative and administrative mistakes."

"Futile" is the term applied by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) to our present Philippine policy. Also this journal says it is an unfortunate fact that "there is little reason to hope that an Administration that has disregarded all warnings, whether as to the Philippines or Mexico, will heed even the impressive words of one who has himself been Governor-General, Secretary of War, and President." The Washington



UNDER FIRE.

Francis Burton Harrison, whose administration of the Philippines is denounced by his most famous predecessor, William Howard Taft.

Post (Ind.) observes that there has been "considerable hindsight wisdom with reference to Mexico and the European War," and it adds the time is come for "a little foresight and statesmanship with reference to the Philippines." We read then:

"The plans that are being made to free the Philippines before the people of the islands are ready for self-government certainly will result in confusion for the United States a few years from now. It is the Philippine question that is the greatest source of concern in the relations between the United States and Japan. Let the Philippines be turned loose, and there shortly will be the same kind of chaos and anarchy there as now prevails in Mexico. One of two courses will then remain open to the United States. This nation will be compelled either to retake the islands and begin its work all over again or else let Japan step in and establish order there. In either event there is bound to be trouble for the United States."

In complete disagreement with the foregoing opinions is that of the *New York World* (Dem.), which says Mr. Taft's San Francisco speech "seems to have been inspired wholly by spoilsism," and assures us that "not even the ex-President will be able to convince many people that the removal of various carpetbaggers from office and the appointment of natives in their place threatens the islands with anarchy." *The World* then says:

"What the Democrats have done in the Philippines is only what the Republicans and Mr. Taft himself have always prom-

ised. Self-rule has been extended. There is no surrender of final authority, but in limited spheres the people have been given political and judicial responsibility, thus far with excellent results.

"To say, as Mr. Taft does, that the Filipinos will not be fit for self-government in less than two generations is to deny them all opportunity for instruction in the one school in which they may be expected to learn, which is that of experience. Without actual practise they would be as incompetent at the end of that period as they were on the day of their liberation from the Spanish yoke.

"Democratic policy in the Philippines is wisely preparing the people for independence in accordance with our pledge. Republican policy, addressing itself chiefly to the creation of an alien office-holding class, appears to contemplate nothing but perpetual servitude."

Similarly the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) recalls "how mild the provisions of the Jones measure actually are" in the face of Mr. Taft's "dark predictions," and it adds:

"This much-abused Jones Bill is but a logical sequel to the Administration's action of 1913 in giving the Filipinos a majority in both houses of the insular Assembly. It confers upon the Assembly full powers of legislation except as regards tariff, currency, and public lands, but still vests in the American Congress an absolute veto. The suffrage is also cautiously enlarged. Mr. Taft states that it will be two generations before the Filipinos are fully able to govern themselves. Opinions differ on this; but the Jones Bill, as passed by the House last session, set no definite date for surrendering the islands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MOST of the war-steps in the Balkans are side-steps.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.
MANUFACTURING war-orders in Lincoln, Neb., certainly is adding insult to injury.—*Columbia State*.

HOWEVER, it will be no new experience for the Czar to be where the bombs are thickest.—*Boston Transcript*.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT just can't understand an administration that waits for all the facts to come in.—*Columbia State*.

LOOKS as tho the Russians report a "check" whenever the German Army stops for lunch.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THAT Georgia coroner's jury is to be credited with refraining from deciding that Frank lynched himself.—*Boston Transcript*.

IT looks as if the Kaiser has conferred upon Grand Admiral von Tirpitz the Order of the Double Cross.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

KIPLING's declaration that the battle-line is the "frontier of civilization" will be promptly confirmed by the Germans.—*Newark News*.

CHICAGO wants a submarine stationed at that port. This looks like an effort to force the *Eastland* into Government service.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

THE Czar's latest *coup d'état* seems to indicate that after the war he expects to become a candidate for president of Russia.—*Boston Transcript*.

FOLLOWING the example set by the people of the United States early this year, there now seems to be a general movement of the Czar's subjects to see Russia first.—*Los Angeles Express*.

THE Allies have spent \$22,000,000 for horses in the St. Louis market, the bulk of which no doubt was reinvested in automobiles.—*Portland Oregonian*.

STILL, our memory goes back to the time when Colonel Roosevelt used to get almost, if not quite, as excited about simplified spelling.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

THE wholesale denunciation of Georgia's citizenry should not be made too sweeping. Remember it is the State of Tyrus Raymond Cobb's nativity.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

A JAPANESE ship company is having six large boats built to be used in the transpacific trade. The company should send a large block of its stock to Senator LaFollette as a Christmas present.—*Indianapolis Star*.

"A GOVERNOR," according to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, "is a man who has shown his commanding ability—else he could not have been chosen to the position as Chief Executive of his State." After this, we shall refuse to believe that anything is impossible for logic.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE war may have been made in Germany, but it isn't being fought there.—*Philadelphia Press*.

FOR diplomats also there is an Eleventh Commandment: "Don't Get Caught!"—*New York Tribune*.

SECRETARY GARRISON appears to want the Colonel to lead a regular hand-to-mouth existence.—*Washington Post*.

THE main function of Russian professors, we presume, is teaching the young idea how to scoot.—*Columbia State*.

THEY must hand it to the Russian bear for walking like a man and running like a race-horse.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

IF Sweden joins Germany, this ought to make Minneapolis and Milwaukee quite friendly.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

AH, and Dr. Koo is the new Chinese Minister to Mexico. It sounds as tho the peace dove has arrived at last.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

WE observe that the Krupps have subscribed another \$10,000,000 from their right-hand pocket to their left-hand pocket.—*Boston Transcript*.

GERMAN readiness to hear peace-proposals might be interesting if there were any signs that the Allies would make them.—*Wall Street Journal*.

ALMOST everything is beginning to show signs of fall except Constantinople.—*Washington Post*.

HE evidently wants to write it Yuan Shi Kai-ser.—*Columbia State*.

THE position W. J. Bryan takes seems to be that there is no occasion for an American to be away from home while the Chautauqua season is on.—*Indianapolis Star*.

"CZAR Raises New Army of 2,000,000 Men."—Headline. No wonder Germany views with alarm the food-conditions of the country.—*New York Morning Telegraph*.

WHAT the coroner's jury really meant was that Frank "came to his death by hanging at the hands of persons whom the jury wishes to remain unknown."—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

THE Kaiser has declared that beer is indispensable for the Army. Had Mr. Bryan known of this, he probably would have been willing to sign the most drastic sort of note.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

A MASSACHUSETTS editor thinks "All-American" is a great improvement over "Pan-American" because "the Latin prefix does not convey to the majority the clear meaning of the other." Evidently "Pan" is not Greek to him.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.



A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE SECRET OF GERMAN SUCCESS

HATRED AS A SPUR to increased activity has been tried in Germany, and, to judge from recent reports, has not proved an entire success. Now the Russians are making experiments along the same line, and we learn from the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* that the Russian "Cadet" party has issued a pamphlet urging the political leaders to inspire the peasants with hatred of Germany. In this way it is hoped the Russians will be stimulated to greater efforts to drive back the invader. Incidentally the pamphlet pays a high tribute to German efficiency and thoroughness and, says the *Fremdenblatt*, goes on to ask:

"What is the secret of the German successes? Are not our armies just as brave? The Germans had no great leaders; there was no Napoleon among them. It is nonsense to speak of the invincibility of the Germans. The war will be decided by economic conditions, altho we see that Germany's strength has not weakened, but even seems to have increased. Germany has given the world an example of how success inevitably follows well-planned organization of the means of production.

"To do this, the whole nation has to participate in the war, the whole nation has to be inspired by one great ideal, the whole country has to live in feverish excitement, just as do the soldiers at the front. The front is everywhere in Germany—at the loom, at the clerk's desk, at the sewing-machine, as well as in the trenches."

Turning from Germany to Russia, it is candidly admitted that this participation by the entire nation is lacking and that the apathy of the peasant is a danger to the Russian cause:

"Here in Russia, on the other hand, the spur of war does not produce united action as among our enemies. 'They are fighting, and we are sitting at home'—that is the general principle. The desire for victory must be implanted deep in the heart of the nation.

"The mere mobilization of industry is much too narrow an aim. Even to-day the peasant regards the war utterly without comprehension. It is as if the reason for the great conflict had never been explained to him, and that is why he believes the most impossible rumors. So far no one has been able to point out to him how vitally the war affects the people themselves.

"We must never, not even now, forget the foundation of the entire Empire—the peasants.

"We must satisfy the peasant physically and mentally. We must give the peasant the source of light—a quick, practical war-education. Thus all his hazy ideas will be dispelled, and he will gain strength."

Only by the fierce fire of hate can the Russian peasant be roused to effective action, we are told, and the writer proceeds:

"The Germans have been fighting for a year against entire Europe. What gave them the strength to do this? The Krupp

factories? By no means. All Germans, high and low, are not only people who can read and write, but also they are efficiently educated, so that the entire nation is able to understand political ideas and to act accordingly.

"United and energetically let us now bring light into the huts of the peasants, the Russians as well as the non-Russians. They shall all learn to love Russia and to understand what the enemy is. Let us sow hatred among the people, among the peasants in the villages. Hatred against the Germans is the first bit of knowledge which we must impart to them.

"Only by this means will we be able to arouse them so that the war becomes an inner experience for them. Only hatred can give them the desire to fight. We can not create a close network of schools, libraries, and people's clubs from nothing, in which the people could learn to have national ideals. Let us inculcate the peasants with hatred for the enemy, and we shall have a substitute for the desire for victory, which centuries of training gave to our enemies."

The secret of German efficiency, which the Russians are now trying to acquire with the key of hate, lies, says the *Kölnische Zeitung*, in the deep-rooted patriotism of the German people, to whom no sacrifice is too great to make on behalf of the Fatherland. "The enemy continually asks, What is the riddle of German organization?" says the

Cologne organ, and thus proceeds to answer the question:

"The reply to the puzzle is quite simple and can be said in five words: 'The German has a Fatherland.' Truly the answer is a new riddle for our enemies, for England and France, not to speak of Russia. The five words are to them, and especially to the English, a book with seven seals, and so it appears to their friends, the Americans, who, however, should be enlightened by their own people, the German-Americans.

"The German has a Fatherland"—a Fatherland for which he toils and works, a Fatherland on which he leans with all the strength of his being, which he loves with all the force and fire of his soul, for which there is no sacrifice or renunciation which is too great to make, for which every German will give his blood and life, every German, from the Kaiser and his sons and all our princes to the poorest and humblest workman. And this love of the Fatherland is at the moment at white heat, since its most precious possession is threatened by relentless enemies who would rob the German of his Fatherland and destroy German culture and civilization.

"And so there remains to us only one choice. Either we win and preserve and restore the Fatherland or we shall be helpless and at the mercy of most merciless enemies—at the mercy of the uncivilized Cossack, the will and fury of the uneducated Englishman, white as well as colored, who seem more and more to copy one another, and to the maddened hate of the French. Now there is no difficulty about our choice.

"We shall fight to the last man, from our Kaiser to the humblest workman, for the contest is finally one for our life and existence and everything that makes life worth living."



DISAPPOINTED.

THE ALLIES—"It looks as tho we shall have to let the oak stand after all."
—© *Simplificissimus* (Munich).

THE ECLIPSE OF VON TIRPITZ

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS in London that Britain has more merchant ships now than before the war began appear alongside reports that Admiral von Tirpitz has gone on a vacation. The London press couple these pieces of news with rumors that the British Navy has been sinking many more submarines than has been supposed, and argue that the Tirpitz submarine policy has been a failure. That is the real reason, they aver, why President Wilson has had such good luck with his diplomatic notes to Berlin. Thus the London *Times* writes:

"What is the cause of the capitulation of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz to the German politicians, who are now so eager to display respect for American opinion? So far as we can judge, the answer is to be found in the fact that, as the British Admiralty announced last week, the losses of German submarines have been 'important,' and that, as Lord Selborne put it, 'the Navy have the submarine menace well in hand.'"

"We may not unreasonably suppose that in view of their losses and of the consequent difficulty of providing an adequate supply of trained submarine crews the German authorities are not indisposed to make a virtue of necessity."

But the desire to keep on good terms with us had its part in the victory, and the London *Daily News* warns Germany not to presume too far upon our peaceable disposition. It remarks:

"Whatever the ultimate effect of Ambassador von Bernstorff's note to Secretary Lansing, its immediate result must be a material relief of the present critical situation, but neither in America nor here can there be any illusion as to the significance of Germany's recantation. It is much to have so far reformed a criminal as to reduce him to the observance of the letter of the law, but in this case it was too clearly to the force that lay behind the suasion that a return to outward decency must be ascribed."

"Despite a probable revulsion of feeling in America, now that the immediate crisis is passed, Germany will be deluding herself once more if she imagines, as there are already signs that she does, that her forced concession reestablishes normal relations. She has chosen deliberately to forfeit every claim to respect, much less to friendship, from the one neutral whom it was supremely to her interest to conciliate, and the daily exposure of fresh offenses against American sentiment is effectively precluding the smallest relaxation of the frigid neutrality that the submarine concession enables Washington still to observe."

"The announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz has seized the occasion as an opportunity for an extended holiday is the

strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis precipitated by the *Arabic* was not in Washington, but in Berlin."

The satisfactory result achieved, thinks *The Daily Express*, has been brought about by Germany's desire to avoid acquiring another active enemy at this juncture:

"Germany's compliance is due to several causes. The submarine campaign has filled the world with indignation and has been an utter failure. The damage wrought to British trade has been inconsiderable, and the enemy is doubtless glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare that cost more than it was worth and has covered the German name with ignominy."

"Moreover, Germany can not afford to add to the ranks of her enemies. She dare not quarrel with the United States. We need not, therefore, attribute her change of policy to repentance and change of heart. It is the result of fear and failure. If it had been a success Germany would never have surrendered."

The Daily Mail hints that we are not yet out of the woods, and prophesies that we shall find Germany recalcitrant when the question of reparation is asked for American lives lost on the *Lusitania* and the *Arabic*. A curious view is held by *The Daily Telegraph*, which thinks that a settlement has not yet been reached, and quotes a Berlin report that the sinking of the *Hesperian* was designed by the party of von Tirpitz to prevent an agreement with America, thereby forcing the issue between the belligerent Naval Party and the more conciliatory followers of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg.

In Germany it is frankly admitted that the majority of the people had no idea how serious the situation was, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* says:

"The tension following the sinking of the *Arabic* was greater than is generally known to the German public. The possibility of a conflict which might have found expression in the breaking off of diplomatic relations was very near. If an understanding has been reached on the reported basis, a new crisis will be prevented, and another hope of Germany's enemies will be destroyed. We greeted this with the satisfaction one must always experience when the inevitable has happened."

"It must again be emphasized that our most pressing problem is a free road to Constantinople; but we can not get there if we saddle ourselves with new enmity. That is one reason justifying the wish for an understanding with America. A second reason is that nothing would be so illogical as a conflict with America. In all the notes from Berlin to Washington we have repeatedly expressed a desire to live in friendship with the American people. This friendship undoubtedly has been muddled by the events of



A STRATEGIC RETREAT.

THE RUSSIAN—"I'm not crushed, dear Allies; this is a mere strategic death!"

—© Uik (Berlin).



A LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

HINDENBURG—"I've crushed him!"

THE KAISER—"Then bring him in!"

HINDENBURG—"I can't. He won't let me!"

—Westminster Gazette (London).

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT SEEN FROM BERLIN AND LONDON.

the war. It will not presumably return to the same degree of warmth. But feelings are changeable; there is no ineradicable difference of interest to make them permanent.

"The concession that passenger-ships shall be torpedoed only after warning and saving non-combatants will certainly not have a far-reaching influence on the outcome of the war, and if a way is now found to render easier the prevention of painful catastrophes such as that of the *Lusitania*, that is clearly to our interest and in line with our feelings.

"One may hope that the understanding will be permanent and that the American people will consider the German Government's course as unqualified proof of peaceful desires and friendly good-will."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is pleased that the question has been peaceably settled, but says that the concessions to American desires involve no vital German interest:

"Not only will a peaceful solution of the question be greeted with deep satisfaction as disappointing the hope of Germany's enemies, but other far more important considerations speak in favor of avoiding a conflict with the United States. Millions of Americans of German blood would be thrown into a tragic situation, torn between the land of their allegiance and that of their traditions. The reawakening of German consciousness and pride in German descent in the millions of hearts in America, which promise so much for a closer knitting of German-American relations after the war, would be stifled in long years of bitterness. A long series of other reasons speaks in favor of a compromise.

"An understanding, which naturally will involve no vital German interest, will be made much easier for Germany by the great victories of her armies."

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY'S COLONIES

ONE CAUSE of the war, we have been told, was the need of more room for the growing German population.

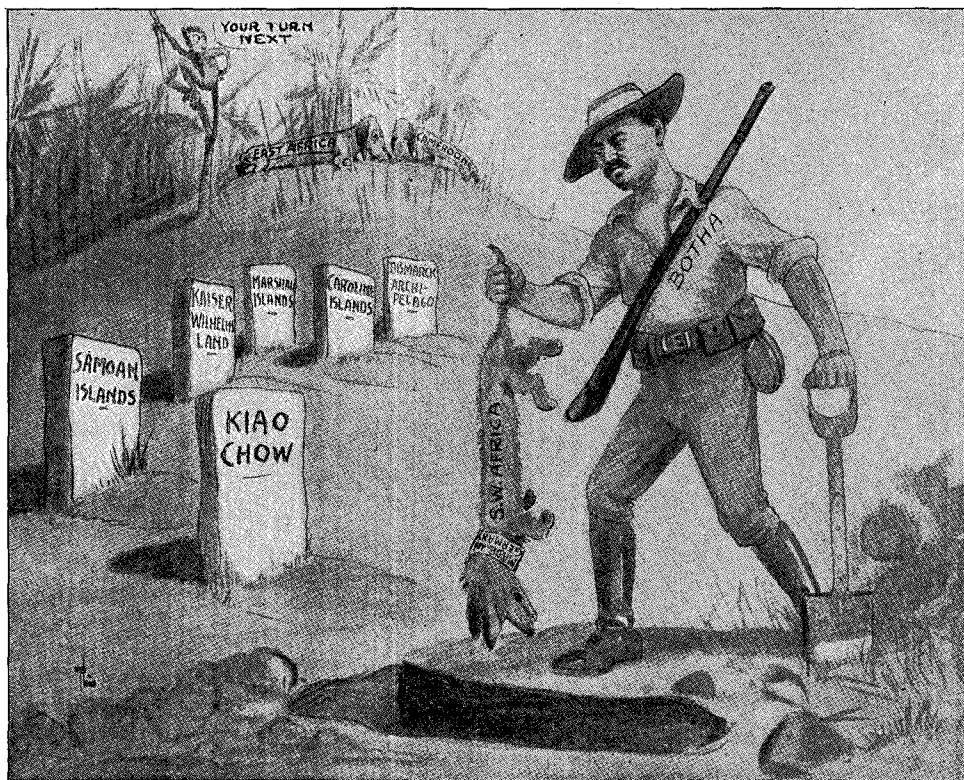
Germany had "a lust for colonies," sternly says a subject of that other Empire whose colonial domains girdle the world. Such is the view expressed in the London *New Statesman* by Sir Harry Johnston, himself a colonial administrator, who had no little share in the development of Britain's African Empire. He thinks that the present Allies had done everything in their power to meet Germany's desires for overseas possessions and that German preparations for war were made because the Powers refused to present to the Fatherland all that was rather insistently demanded. He says:

"Germany . . . plunged into war—(1) To secure a second outlet on the North Sea (the mouth of the Scheldt); (2) to obtain for her sister State, Austria, the hegemony of the Balkan Peninsula and the port of Salonika; (3) for herself the whole of the Kongo Basin, Morocco, much of Portuguese Africa, the greater part of Turkey in Asia, an enlarged sphere in China, and an eventual lien over the Dutch Indies.

"Prior to the war Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, and Portugal had initialed or verbally accepted understandings with Germany which would have greatly enlarged the area of the German domains in Africa and Asia, and which gave Austria a privileged position in Albania, and Germany much the same position in the Turkish Empire that Great Britain holds in Egypt.

"Britain, France, and Russia—perhaps also Belgium—had however suggested, before agreeing to the full extent of the Colonial Empire sketched out in Germany's 1912-1914 *pouvoirs*, certain guaranties which would secure for Russia the freedom of the strait, and for France and Belgium complete safety on their eastern frontiers. The independence of the

Balkan States was no doubt to be respected, save that of barbarous, distracted Albania, and any entry of Germany into the north African field was firmly refused. Otherwise, prior to July, 1914, the Western Powers of Europe (and Russia) had shown themselves really anxious to content Germany's territorial ambitions and her expanding trade-requirements."



GERMANY'S OVERSEA EMPIRE.

—Auckland (N. Z.) Weekly News.

Turning to the future, Sir Harry thinks it is inconceivable that the Allies will return to Germany any of those colonial possessions that have fallen into their hands, and he argues that Germany should be excluded from certain spheres of influence:

"By cutting off all these areas, formerly or still under German control, we have her future trade in the Old World at our mercy. Thenceforth Germany can scarcely trade in any of the great productive or purchasing areas without the consent of the Allies. If she attempts once more to prepare for battle against her neighbors, those neighbors can by tariffs and other measures cripple her commerce.

"It would be a most unwise policy, once peace is proclaimed, if we were to antagonize seventy-five millions of the most industrious people in Europe by excluding them from our markets—home and colonial. But the 'colonies' in which they are freely to trade must be our colonies or those of our Allies."

Russian opinion is in substantial agreement with these views, and the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo* writes:

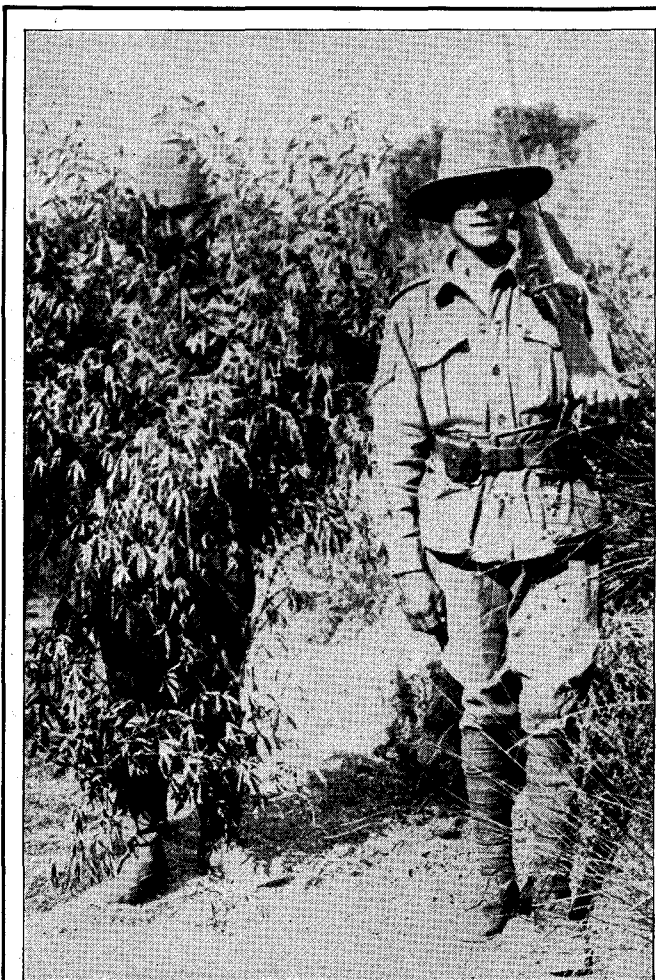
"The Kameruns and Togoland will pass, in all probability, to France, into whose African possessions they cut like a wedge. Southwest Africa, conquered by the South-African Union, will be added to that portion of the British Empire. German East Africa will become a British Crown colony. The Samoan Islands are occupied by the New Zealand troops, and New Zealand administration is already being introduced there; while other Pacific islands of Germany have already been handed over to Australia by Japan. Finally, Kiaochow will have been returned by Japan to China, with an obligation not to give it to any foreign Power."

Meanwhile Germany frankly admits her ill luck overseas, but the unanimous opinion of the nation is that "the future of our German colonies will be settled in Flanders." The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:

"Tho the German colonial flag is at the moment sorely tattered, tho its last shred may be blown away by the hurricane out yonder, we in the motherland hold the flagstaff with a strong hand, in order to hoist on it one day a still fairer colonial flag."

THE WAR AS A GREAT SIEGE

AN ISLAND OF PEACE in a sea of war, Switzerland stands to-day entirely surrounded by the striving nations, and has therefore unique opportunities for observing the struggle. From an examination of the Swiss press it becomes apparent that the sympathies of this trilingual people are divided, each group leaning toward the nation whose language they use; thus the German-speaking cantons favor the Central Powers, while the French- and Italian-speaking regions cast favorable eyes upon the Allies. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to find in the *Gazette de Lausanne* an article



WHERE "A BIRD IN THE BUSH
IS WORTH TWO IN THE HAND."

The excellently well concealed in his herbescent cloak this Turkish sharpshooter was finally taken prisoner by the Australian troops near Sedd-el-Bahr, at the entrance of the Dardanelles.

from the pen of Col. Edouard Secretan, which predicts the ultimate defeat of the Teutonic arms, but it is not without interest, as it presents the Central Powers as being in the position of a besieged fortress, surrounded by so formidable an army that even the highest skill on the part of the besieged can avail but little. After recounting the position of Austria, Colonel Secretan proceeds:

"Besieged also is Germany. When her armies crossed Belgium and made a dash toward Paris, they intended to dictate peace there and afterward to hurl themselves on Russia. The attack was brought to a standstill on the Marne. This was in September last, and since then it has not been possible to resume it, nor will it ever be resumed. Against the Russians Germany has waged sanguinary battles and gained momentary victories. But Russia is still there, as powerful as before the war, her infinite resources scarcely yet touched. The German Navy is blocked up in the North Sea, as is the Austrian Navy in the Adriatic. The Empire's colonies are in the enemy's hands. Not

a German vessel any longer appears on the surface of the vast ocean. The Empire is blocked by sea as by land, and its submarines will not deliver it.

"In the West by taking her opponent by surprise, on the Eastern front at the cost of immense sacrifice of human life, Germany has hitherto contrived to preserve her territory from invasion and to conquer beyond her frontiers, in Belgium and France, in Poland and Russia, what may be called protecting weather-boards. None the less the territory of the two great Central European Empires is at present in the position of a vast entrenched camp, besieged and threatened wherever it is not covered by neutral Powers, some of which are but fragile bulwarks. This is no result. It was not for this that the war was entered upon."

In this position, says this Swiss observer, any losses incurred by the Central Powers are irremediable because they can not be balanced by supplies from without, either of men or munitions:

"For what can the two Central Empires hope from a continuation of this dreadful war? A besieged fortress, whether a town, an entrenched camp, or a country, is bound to capitulate if no help comes from without. Whence are Germany and Austria-Hungary to get such help? This we do not see. Both Empires, as a year of war has shown, are capable of holding out a long while on the two fronts on which they are fighting, but a year of war has also shown that they are powerless to carry out decisive attacks on these two fronts. Nevertheless, they must do so if they are to win. Possibly both Empires still have considerable reserves of men, war-material, and gold. Possibly, like the garrison of a beleaguered town, their armies may still make successful raids and win barren laurels in local victories.

"They may, perhaps, make it impossible for the Allies to reach Constantinople. But they will not succeed in breaking the iron ring encircling them. They will go neither to Paris nor to Rome nor to Petrograd, not even to Calais, and, above all, not to London. It is logically inadmissible that they can in future wrest from an ever-increasing enemy what they could not take from him in the past when they were still in possession of their full strength."

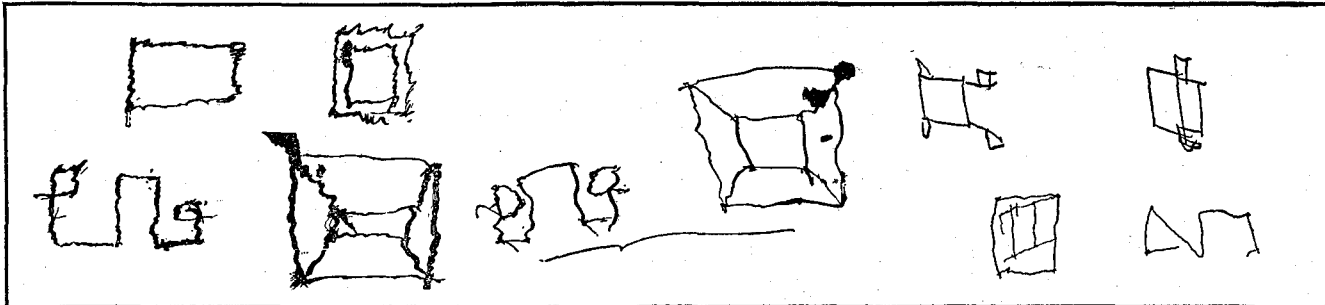
A speedy termination of the war can not be expected, says Colonel Secretan, and he is prepared to witness a long drawn-out struggle:

"Certain newspapers announced that the German Emperor, addressing a meeting of uneasy bankers, assured them that the war would be ended in October. Many prophetic assertions are put in the mouth of this monarch, but they must be taken for what they are worth, and this particular one is certainly false. The German Emperor is not in a position to dictate either the time or the conditions of peace; that is not within his power. He has against him six armies, none of which is exhausted. On the contrary, banded together by a solemn compact, they are all six firmly resolved to continue the struggle until their common enemy shall have laid down his arms. This will probably not be for a very long time yet. The Allies know it, and have made up their minds to everything. They have men in great numbers, and are constantly increasing their war-material; they have gold; they have the sea. . . . Meanwhile, the Allies' strategy is that of their policy—the strategy of a besieger with plenty of time before him. They are waging a war of exhaustion, in which they themselves are not being exhausted."

This "besieged fortress" idea is not popular in Germany, and the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts*, the first German paper to use the simile, was promptly suppressed for doing so. Demanding a system of State Socialism as a remedy for the ever-growing cost of living, the *Vorwärts* called upon the Government to recognize that established business-methods are unworkable in a beleaguered citadel:

"According to the list of prizes published by the Consumers' League in Berlin, it is clear that the prices of produce are twice or three times as great as in peace, in spite of the fact that every exploiter has been driven off. Now they say that high prices and war go together, but certain increases in price have no connection with the war, and it would be well if this were recognized by those who insist that business must reign supreme even in war-time. Germany is now in the position of a besieged fortress and there is therefore every reason why we should depart from this system of 'business as usual' in war-time."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



ALCOHOL AND ART: HOW THE HAND OF THE DRUNKARD BETRAYS HIM.

These copies were made from memory after looking for ten seconds at the diagrams reproduced in the center of the page. No psychologist, we are assured, would hesitate a moment in pronouncing these copies the work of chronic alcoholics.

WHAT DRIVES MEN TO DRINK?

THE IMPULSE TO DRUNKENNESS is disease. Men drink according to their desires—some to satisfy thirst, some because they like the taste of intoxicants, some because they crave the stimulation due to alcohol in the blood. These last are the men who drink to get drunk, and their impulses are essentially abnormal; they are diseased. This fact has been brought out with distinctness of late by mental tests made in the psychopathic laboratory of the Chicago Municipal Court by Dr. William J. Hickson, a student of the clinics at Zurich, Switzerland, where this line of investigation was first taken up and developed. Says Judge Olson, of the Court: "We have yet to find the first case of this kind where there is not at least a psychopathic constitution, epilepsy, dementia præcox, manic-depressive insanity, or feeble-mindedness at the basis."

The habitual drunkard may know well that alcohol is a poison and that his life depends on letting it alone, but he is driven to drink by forces against which he is powerless to contend. This substratum of disease in the alcoholic has been most clearly shown, we are told by Lucian Cary in *The Illustrated World*

(Chicago, September), in what the laboratory authorities call a "visual-memory test," a specimen of which is given herewith. The person tested is shown certain figures for ten seconds and then asked to reproduce them from memory—an easy thing for a normal man or woman to do. Defectives can not do it. Mr. Cary quotes Dr. Hickson as saying of one subject:

"This man was sent in for examination by the Court of Domestic Relations. He is of German parentage, forty-five years old. He was trained as a cabinet-maker in the old country, but he is a metal-polisher by trade. He is a man who passes among his acquaintances as of fair intelligence. He has worked in the same place for twenty-two years. In that period his wife has had him arrested six times for getting so drunk that he was dangerous to her and the children. He has beaten her and threatened her life repeatedly. Look at his visual-memory test and see what it shows."

"The sheet which Dr. Hickson held out showed a drawing done in tremulous lines which bore little resemblance to the figure the man had tried to reproduce.

"You will notice," the director continued, "that the drawing displays the tremor of the alcoholic. But the significant thing is the fantasy, the putting into the drawing things that aren't in the original he was trying to reproduce. Fantasy of that sort means dementia præcox. That man's wife thinks he is a little 'queer,' but she doesn't mind that. All she objects to is

his drinking and the things he does when he is drunk. Her complaint of him as a husband and father is simply that he periodically gets drunk. She doesn't dream that actually he is insane, and that his debauches are merely one of the results of his insanity.

"The immediate problem of the court is to find some way of dealing with this man which won't make things worse than they are now. If he is discharged and allowed to go back to his family he will most certainly get drunk again, and he may kill his wife when he does. If he is sent to the bridewell for six months his family will be robbed of his support for that length of time and he will come out in worse shape than when he went in. He won't be able to get a drink in the bridewell, and that will be good for his body, but the conditions of life there are most unfavorable to dementia præcox so that confinement will be bad for his mind—and it is his mind that is making the trouble. A six-months' sentence will see him less able to do without alcohol

than he is now. No amount of physical care and no amount of will-power on his part will enable him to escape alcohol as long as his dementia præcox endures. What he needs is light work on a farm and the society of other men. His case is probably too far gone to be cured, but social contact would do him good. Bleuler, of Zurich, used to say that he believed the reason psychoanalysis was effective in deal-

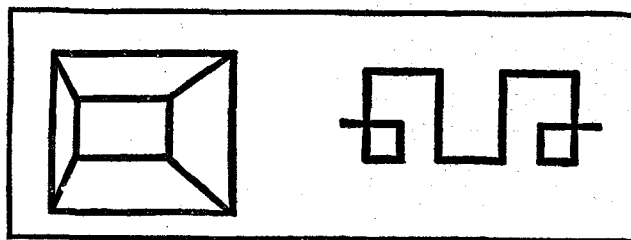
ing with dementia præcox was due more to the fact that psychoanalysis requires frequent long conversations with a physician, which make the patient feel that somebody has an interest in him and that he has a place in the world, rather than to the special character of the psychoanalytic method—and yet Bleuler is a practitioner of psychoanalysis.

"But what are you going to do with a man in the condition of this dementia-præcox case? He has no money, and Illinois hasn't yet provided a public institution that isn't likely to do him more harm than good.

"Men of well-to-do families aren't so much better off when they become chronic alcoholics. They are more likely to be sent to a private 'cure' than haled into court by their relatives. But splendidly managed as are the best private 'cures,' they don't cure. Occasionally they may do something of permanent advantage to a patient. Usually they can do nothing more than straighten him out physically and send him back to begin over again a fight he is bound to lose. Physical treatment and care will prolong the life of a chronic alcoholic, sometimes indefinitely. But all the physical treatment in the world won't cure a psychic defect, and it is psychic defects that lie at the root of chronic alcoholism nine times out of ten, perhaps ninety-nine times out of a hundred. I have seen men who had taken well-known drink-cures three times over and who were ready to take one again. What else can you expect?"

"Chief Justice Olson says:

"It is important that the underlying basis be recognized, for



A TEST FOR ALCOHOLISM.

until that is removed there is no hope for curing the alcoholism which our daily experience carried on for years of failure in the treatment of these cases attests.

"The psychic tests are too new to have been extensively used, as yet, in determining how far moderate drinking and drunkenness are similar in their causes. It is altogether reasonable to suppose that Dr. Reid's classification will stand. The man who drinks beer instead of water or buttermilk, when he is hot and dusty, may be a fool, but he is not necessarily suffering from mental disease. The connoisseur of wines who rolls a minute quantity of a vintage on his tongue in order to get its full savor may be the victim of a perverted taste which will injure both his health and his pocketbook, but he is not necessarily suffering from dementia præcox or manic-depressive insanity. Even the man who is able to enjoy a dinner-party or a chance meeting with an old friend if his barriers of reserve are broken down with cocktails may be mentally normal. These varieties of drinking are unfortunate, so unfortunate in their effects that mankind is gradually learning to do without them. But they are not such a red flag of danger as is the presence of the desire to get drunk.

"The man who wants to get drunk, who feels that he is driven to drink, will do well to search out the nearest neurologist. The probability is that the desire is born of some hidden psychic defect. Normal men do not desire alcohol in excess. It is only the abnormal who are driven to drink."

THE LARGEST TUNNEL IN THE WORLD

AS PART OF THE CANAL that will ultimately connect Marseilles with the River Rhône, French engineers are driving a tunnel with a larger cross-section than any heretofore constructed for any purpose, being 72 feet wide and 46 feet high—large enough to pass two canal-barges of the type plying the Rhône and allow a six-and-a-half-foot path on each side. It is called the Rove tunnel and pierces a headland which separates the bay of Marseilles from the inland sea, L'Étang de Berre. It is driven through rock, using compressed-air hand-drills and compressed-air haulage. The excavation was begun in 1910, and the length completed will be about 3¾ miles. We quote a description abstracted from the *Annales des Ponts et Chaussées* (Paris) for *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, September):

"The system of excavation is illustrated. The drift marked 1 is driven in advance and that marked 2, some distance behind it, are connected by cross-cuts at 328-foot intervals. These drifts are timbered and carry tracks for the 4-cubic-yard cars. At 59-foot intervals inclined raises are put up as shown by the dotted lines, and drift 3 is excavated, the muck being handled through the raises. From 3 the side cuts 4 and the bottom cut 5 are taken out, finally the haunch cuts 6 are removed. The lining is then put in. This consists of stone masonry set in hydraulic-lime mortar and built on centers spaced about five feet and supported on radial posts from the core still remaining. At about every 1,000 feet, inclined tracks are run up from drift 2 to the top of the rock core, and the lining materials handled in cars over these tracks so that the placing of most of the material is downward. The rock core 7 is finally removed by open-cut excavation-methods.

"Canal-tunnels were a feature of eighteenth-century construction; they are not infrequent abroad, France especially having always paid particular attention to them; but in the United States there are only a half-dozen, and these short. It is noteworthy that the early canal-tunnels were small in section; the modern double-track railway-tunnel is much larger. In fact, the first direct influence of railway-tunnels on canal-tunnels was to increase the sectional area. The widest of the early canal-tunnels was 20 feet and some were only 9 feet.

"As indicative of the very great size of this tunnel, we may compare the three-track tunnels of the Pennsylvania in New York City, having a clear width in places of 39 feet, the Paris

underground railways with 45 feet, a street-tunnel in Rome with 49 feet, and one in San Francisco with 50 feet. The excavation for the Rove tunnel amounts to 95 cubic yards per linear foot."

PUTTING OUT A FIRE WITH KEROSENE

FOR EVERY SUBSTANCE, no matter how combustible, there is a limiting temperature below which it will not ignite. At or below this temperature it may be used to extinguish a fire, just as if it were non-combustible. This is how a recent fire in a cotton-warehouse in Texas was put out by a

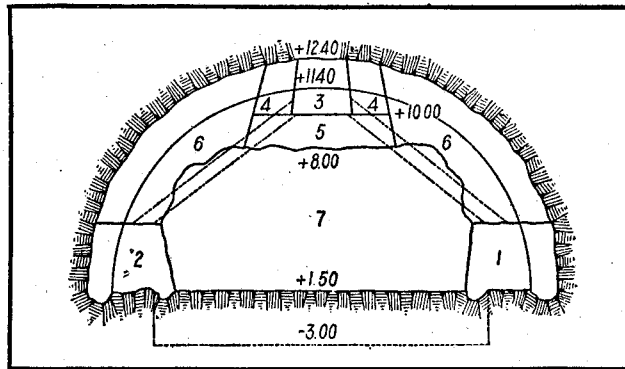
judicious use of kerosene oil, for cotton smolders at a comparatively low temperature. *The Standard Oil Bulletin*, which reports the occurrence with some pride, ends its account with a word of caution to those who wish to experiment with this method of extinguishing fires. They should, it says, "proceed with extreme care." In most cases where water is handy it would doubtless prove to be a safe and efficient substitute for the kerosene—at any rate, in any State but California, the land of

wonders. For those of our readers who have started hundreds of fires in kitchen stoves and elsewhere by an application of kerosene a brief account of its successful use as an extinguisher should have especial interest. We quote from an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 21):

"What would you think if you got a hurry-up call for kerosene to put out a fire? Probably you would request a repetition of the order, thinking you had not heard aright, and when it was repeated without change you would feel justified in concluding that some one was mentally off balance or attempting a practical joke. But that would be because you never lived in Calexico, Cal., the metropolis of Imperial Valley, and by the same token knew nothing about cotton in the bale.

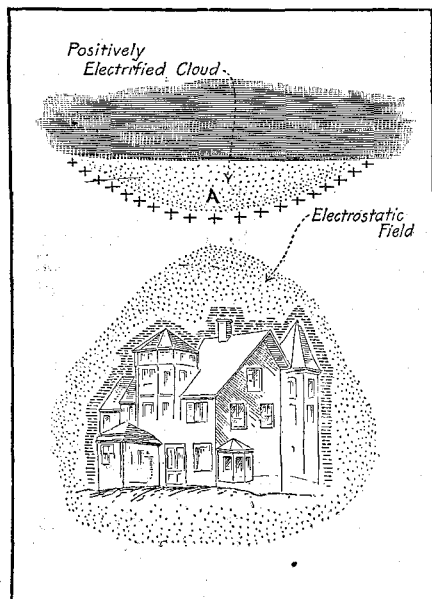
"Exactly such a rush order as this under discussion recently went out from the Cotton Yard at Calexico to the Standard Oil Company station at the same place. Now, the Standard man in charge knew a lot about kerosene, and something about cotton (as every one in the Imperial Valley does), and so he didn't ask for any repetitions or explanations. He saw to it that the order was filled with all possible speed—in this instance even putting forth a little extra effort. Perhaps he happened to recall, 'For best results use pearl oil.' At any rate, pearl oil is what he sent, and pearl oil it was that extinguished the fire in the Calexico Cotton Yard. Due to a poor market, the Calexico Cotton Yard at the time of the fire contained a big part of the season's crop, which had been stacked there in the form of five-hundred-pound bales, so the extinguishing of the fire was a vital matter to many of the valley growers.

"To us, whose chief interest is in how the fire was extinguished, it matters little how it started, tho it might be stated that the presumption is that a box-car tourist who had selected the Cotton Yard for a lodging for the night went off into Dreamland without extinguishing his 'jimmy' pipe. Now as to how the fire was put out: those who have never been any nearer to the cotton industry than a levee scene in a minstrel show undoubtedly will be interested to know how kerosene could be applied to extinguish fire in cotton-bales. It is explained to *The Bulletin* in this way: a cotton-bale has been subjected to a very heavy pressure; water will penetrate it but an inch or so, whereas kerosene will go clear to the center; a fire in a cotton-bale does not blaze, simply smolders and eats its way into the bale; at the comparatively low temperature at which cotton burns, and where there is no flame, kerosene does not ignite, and that's the explanation. After the fire is extinguished the bands are removed from the bale and the burned portions of the cotton stripped off. It is said that the use of kerosene has practically no detrimental effect on the cotton, and after it has been spread out and aired for a few days all odor of the oil disappears."

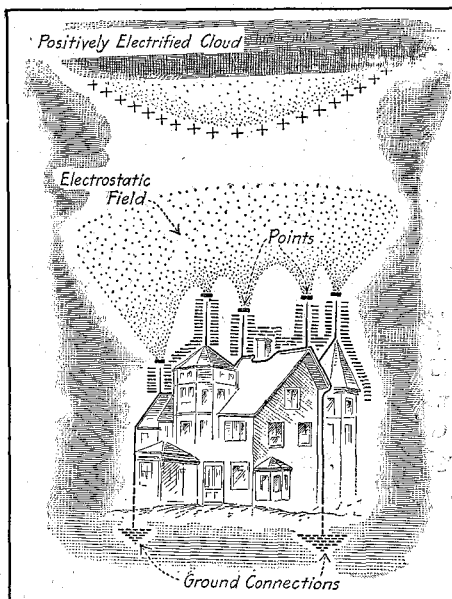


THE ROVE TUNNEL.

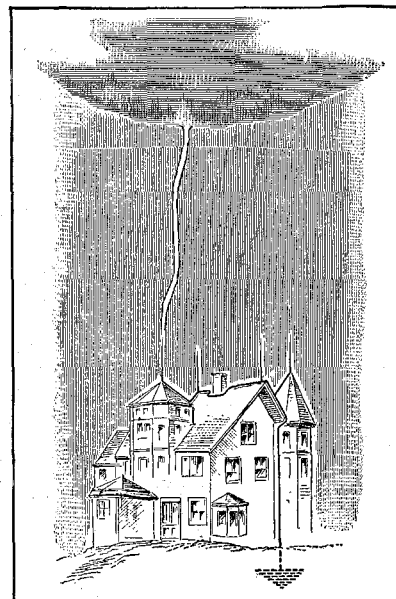
Cross-section, showing dimensions of the largest tunnel in the world.



1. ELECTROSTATIC CHARGE ON AN UNRODDED BUILDING.



2. CHARGE INDUCED ON A RODDED BUILDING.



3. TRACK OF A SINGLE LIGHTNING-FLASH.

HOW THE LIGHTNING-ROD SAVES THE HOUSE.

THE LIGHTNING-ROD EXONERATED

THE MODERN CAMPAIGN for truth in advertising might derive much useful ammunition from the history of the lightning-rod. A valuable device sold in badly devised forms by glib "agents" who did not understand the first principles of what they were talking about, it failed to make good and shortly fell into disrepute. Its effectiveness in proper forms, applied with common sense, is undoubted. The necessary factors in erecting an effective system of lightning-rods are, according to George H. Armstrong, who writes on the subject in *The Electrical World* (New York, August 21), "skill, experience, and judgment," which seem to be the requirements in making any kind of installation, electric or otherwise. The trouble with the farmer in the 70's who was gulled by the "lightning-rod agent" was that the whole thing was beyond the understanding of both of them and the agent was regarded as a kind of wizard. Writes Mr. Armstrong:

"The lightning-rod has two functions: (1) To prevent discharges. This it does through the action of the points which permit the electricity to leak from the structure. Usually the leakage is rapid enough so that the electric charges of the cloud and the building are neutralized and a discharge is prevented. But if the charges accumulate so rapidly that the leakage from the points can not neutralize them and a stroke occurs, then the lightning-conductors (2) prevent damage by conducting the lightning-stroke current to ground. If there are no conductors forming a low-resistance path to ground, the stroke will select its own path, which will be of relatively high resistance and will probably damage the building or set it on fire.

"Damage done by lightning may be divided into two general classes—heat-effect damage, as, for example, where telephone- or power-conductors or other metal members lying in the path of the stroke are fused; (2) mechanical disruptive disintegration; for example, the splitting of a tree, the breaking of a rock, or the overturning of a stack.

"Lightning seldom damages certain objects. In so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, lightning has never been known to damage seriously (1) railroad-trains or locomotives, (2) buildings with metallic-grounded sides and roofs, (3) buildings having frameworks wholly of metal, (4) grounded-steel windmill towers, (5) steel battle-ships, and (6) business blocks in cities. Apparently all of these objects conduct electricity sufficiently well for electricity induced on the earth by a cloud to be drawn up through them and dispersed by the point action before the difference of potential between the cloud and the object becomes great enough to produce a flash. If a lightning-stroke to such an object does occur, the mass of metal in it is usually sufficient to conduct the current safely to ground. Conversely, lightning often damages non-conducting objects such as country homes and

barns, wooden-frame schoolhouses and churches, stacks, trees, cattle, and horses, particularly where the stock is near wire fences.

"The theory of the lightning-rod may be explained by reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3. If an electrified cloud, A (Fig. 1), passes over any portion of the earth, it will induce a charge of electricity on that portion. The cloud, the intervening atmosphere, and the surface of the earth really constitute a large electric condenser.

"A heavy charge will be drawn by mutual attraction to the highest portions of objects that are near or directly under the cloud. In Fig. 1, if the cloud is positively electrified, a negative charge will be induced and attracted from the earth up over the outer surface of the building shown. If the building has a metallic or other surface that is a good conductor, the charge will rise (flow) rapidly. If it is of brick, stone, or wood, which are only fair conductors—but they are conductors—the charge will rise (flow) slowly. It can not, however, leak rapidly, because the material of the building is a poor conductor; hence the electricity can not flow over its surface rapidly. The consequence is that the building will lie within a static field that is built up as suggested in Fig. 1.

"If the building is rodded and equipped with points as shown in Fig. 2, the charge on the building, induced and attracted by that on the cloud, will rise rapidly, and it will discharge freely from the sharp points. The probabilities are that the flow of electricity from the points will so decrease the potential difference between the cloud and the building that no lightning-stroke will occur. The presence of the grounded lightning-conductor and the points has a tendency to raise the static field above the building, as indicated in Fig. 2.

"Now if the charge on the cloud accumulates very rapidly, the corresponding charge on the building will increase faster than the points can discharge it. If it thus increase to such a value that the potential difference between the cloud and the building exceeds the breakdown value of the intervening atmosphere, a lightning-stroke (Fig. 3) will occur between the cloud and a lightning-rod point. If the lightning-conductors and their grounds are adequate, the charge will be conducted to the earth without damage to the building. A building may be struck, even if it is rodded, if the charge accumulates so fast that the points will not disperse it.

"Of the materials suitable for lightning-conductors or rods, copper is probably the best, because it is a good conductor and will not corrode. Electrically, iron is also satisfactory if it is of sufficient section, but it will ultimately corrode, even if it is galvanized, and may therefore fail just when it is most needed. The contact of dissimilar metals should be avoided in a lightning-rod installation because of the liability of electrolytic action and the consequent corrosion. Some insurance companies will not accept risks rodded with iron conductor. A conductor of flat form (rectangular cross-section) appears to be preferable from a theoretical standpoint, and it is a convenient form to handle and to connect with mechanically. Practise indicates that material of any cross-sectional form will give adequate

protection if it has sufficient weight per foot, that is, if it is big enough.

"In the matter of installation of lightning-conductors, the rodding must always be held in metallic connection with the surface of the building by cleats, clamps, or staples, so that an electric charge on the building's surface can readily be conducted to the points where it can disperse. Round conductor can be held with straps. . . . Flat conductor is spliced by lapping the ends and nailing a copper strap across them with copper nails. Round conductor is spliced with a sleeve."

Conductors should be run down corners instead of over the sides of buildings, Mr. Armstrong tells us, and all metallic members or fittings must be connected with them, especially if within six feet. All piping in a building should form one electric system and have substantial connection with the rodding, preferably at the highest possible point. Ground-connection is especially important and should be through a hole ten feet deep, drilled into the earth and kept moist. The writer adds:

"Protection for telephone-wires is also essential. If it is not provided, lightning-discharge current may enter a building along the wires and cause damage. The lightning-arresters ordinarily furnished by the telephone companies are of too frail construction to provide protection against a lightning-stroke of any consequence. For this service, protectors or arresters of very sturdy construction should be mounted outside the building and well grounded.

"Wire fences should be grounded at frequent intervals. If they are not, a lightning-stroke current may follow along a fence-wire and into a building and start a fire. However, the most important reason for grounding is to prevent the killing of stock. During a storm the animals crowd against the fence, and when a lightning-discharge strikes an ungrounded fence-wire it will seek the path of least opposition to ground, which may be through an animal near or against the fence-wire. The result is usually fatal."

COTTON IN NATURAL COLORS

INSTEAD of having to dye cotton, we may in future grow it in whatever color we desire. Colored cotton is already grown in various parts of the world, and we have only to assemble the colored varieties in our own country, and produce intermediate tints by interbreeding, to obtain the result suggested above. In order that this may be brought about, of course, the different colored varieties must breed true; that is, the seeds of yellow, green, or red cotton must always produce cotton of that one particular color. That this is true, and that the colors are not due to the influence of soil or other environment, have been proved by A. W. Brabham, a plant-breeder, of Olar, South Carolina. Says a writer in *New York World Sunday Magazine*:

"The production of cotton tinted by nature with any color desired is the newest and most revolutionary departure attempted in the cotton-growing industry, and one which may have far-reaching effects in the United States.

"Commercially, the achievement of natural colors in cotton would obviate the use of chemical dyes, which, besides their expense, are said to damage the fabric of the cheaper varieties of cotton-stuffs. With the perfection of the new process it would be possible to feed to the looms, to suit any design, cotton-threads colored by nature with tints which could not fade.

"The leading apostle of colored cottons is A. W. Brabham, of Olar, S. C. He points out what is scarcely known to the American public—acquainted only with white cotton—that already there exist species of cotton of many various hues.

"Besides the white cotton of the United States, Peru produces a cotton with reddish lint; brown cotton is grown in Egypt, Peru, and Hawaii; yellow cotton is produced in China; and India has a gray cotton. In addition, a green cotton has been evolved in South Carolina, and even a jet-black cotton is said to have been developed in Mexico. C. H. Clarke, of Boston, has written to Brabham that it has proved feasible in laboratory experiments to produce a blue cotton.

"Brabham's chief contribution to the introduction of colored cottons is his proof that the different species, whether from Peru, Egypt, or China, will breed true to color in whatever soil they are planted. It was at first thought that the hues of the

lint were due to peculiarities of the earth in which the cotton grew. But by experiments in South Carolina, he has established that the seed from gray cotton in India produces gray cotton wherever planted; and that the same is true of red cotton from Peru, yellow cotton from China, and brown cotton from Egypt. It is well established that white cotton from North Carolina or Texas also remains white cotton in the tropics.

"The American experimenter may thus have at his disposal eight different hues of cotton—white, red, brown, yellow, gray, green, blue, and black. According to Brabham, by interbreeding it will be possible to blend these colors into all the intermediate tints. For instance, by breeding white and red cotton together, we should arrive at a fixt type of pink cotton; by blending red and blue cotton we should achieve purple cotton; and the intermixture of black cotton should give us darker hues of all the other colors."

SALT WATER AS A HEALER

IF YOU MUST GO TO WAR, go on shipboard. Here you will be surrounded by the best curative bath in the world—cubic miles of it—always ready for application and always containing the precise mixture of saline ingredients that will be best for you. It will be remembered that some biologists consider sea-water the representative of the earliest organic serum. It is the medium in and through which the first animal life developed, and while it has cooled off—the blood-heat of "warm-blooded" animals probably representing its original temperature—it retains practically the chemical composition that it had when it nourished and sheltered the primitive protozoans. Even now it may be used in transfusion, with success, to replace actual blood. We are told by Dr. James J. Walsh, writing in the *New York Herald*, that sailors' wounds, in the present war, have healed much better than soldiers'. Tho sailors are often wounded by shells and have serious contusions and lacerations of muscles and ugly, gaping wounds of all kinds, their wounds heal almost as a rule by first intention, while those of the soldiers are long in healing, are disturbed by complications, often require long convalescence, and leave the soldier seriously crippled, tho the sailor is ready for service again very often in a short time. Says Dr. Walsh:

"The main reason was considered to be that the sailor, living the free, open life, with regular eating, was in much better physical condition to have his wounds heal rapidly, especially when compared to the soldier, who has had to live during this war, sometimes insufficiently fed, in trenches, badly drained and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, often without proper protection. The soldier's wounds were also complicated by contamination with bacteria from the soil, for many of the trenches have had to be made through cultivated fields, and some of the most fatal forms of bacilli for men occur just beneath the surface of cultivated fields.

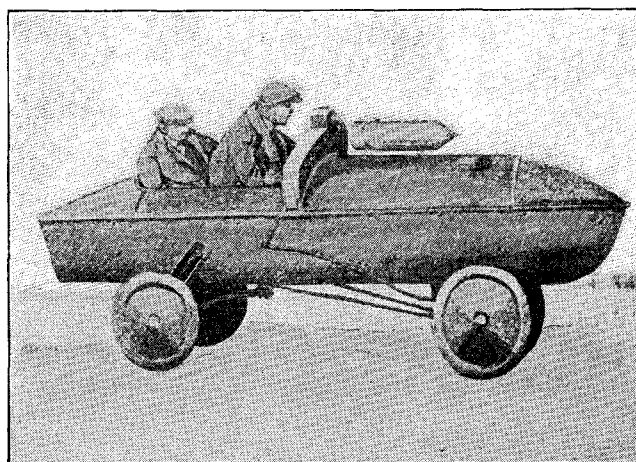
"It was noted that the sailors' recoveries from their wounds occurred promptly in spite of the fact that many of those under observation had been plunged in cold sea-water for a half an hour, or sometimes even longer, after they received their wounds. It was felt that this exposure to salt-water must surely represent an added disadvantage for the sailor, tho his magnificent vitality enabled him to overcome even the shock of the cold and the supreme effort needed to save himself from drowning. Further study of these cases has, however, led to quite a different conclusion.

"The immersion in sea-water for a rather prolonged time, instead of being harmful, is now looked upon as actually beneficial, and some of the most important authorities in surgery and bacteriology in the world are recommending that when wounds are large and gaping, and, above all, are deep and involve muscles, they should be treated by applications of cold salt water of the same strength in salt as sea-water, or perhaps a little stronger, because this predisposes to such a condition in the tissues as enables the wounded individual to throw off infectious material, and prevents the absorption of such toxic substances as almost surely delay healing and even weaken the constitution."

In a recently issued series of directions for the treatment of wounded soldiers, emanating from the British Army medical service, and representing, Dr. Walsh believes, "the very last



IN THE WATER.



ON THE ROAD.

AN AUSTRIAN HYDROAUTOMOBILE.

word of practical advice from experts," the necessity for free drainage is emphasized, and, above all, the application of salt solution. He says, in substance:

"The war-wounds can not be compared to any of the accident wounds seen in civil surgery. They usually present a torn and ragged tract, with an irregular surface of heights and hollows produced by the projection of muscle-bundles and the retraction here and there of several muscular fibers. If the projectile or any portion of it has hit a bone this usually will be splintered and the track will lead down into widely ramifying crevices between the splintered fragments.

"In these conditions it is no wonder that antiseptics of any kind or strength can not follow the track of the wound, but produce only a superficial destruction of whatever microbes may be present. The projectile itself seldom carries microbes with it, because it has usually been subjected to such a high degree of heat as to destroy them, and even the friction through the air in its flight would rather thoroughly remove them. But shreds of clothing are almost inevitably carried into the depths of the wound, and if there has been any dirt on the skin-surface, that, too, is likely to be distributed rather deeply in the tissues. Needless to say, trench-fighting soldiers can not keep unsoiled.

"Antiseptics have not proved of much avail in this war. This English commission does not hesitate to say: 'This deep sowing of microbes will in cases of any deep or perforating wound make the effective sterilization of the wound-area by antiseptics quite impossible.' The war has brought out very emphatically the slight value of antiseptics and the almost unlimited value of thorough drainage.

"In place of antiseptics, then, this commission has recommended as of greatest value the application to the deep and ugly wounds of what is called a hypertonic solution of salt in water to promote the outflow of lymph. This sets a current flowing from the tissues and saves absorption and retention and cleanses by elimination. What they think the best application is a 5 per cent. solution of common salt. Sea-water is usually considered to be about a 2½ per cent. solution of salt, and the commission suggests that this may also be employed, especially whenever the stronger salt solution is not readily available.

"The mechanism by which the salt solution produces its effect can readily be understood from even ordinary knowledge of the effect of salt on tissues. Even in solution salt has a definite tendency to take up more water, and therefore to drain fluid from anything with which it is brought in contact.

"It is exactly this principle of activity that is being taken advantage of in this new mode of treatment. The lymph or serum which is attracted out of the tissues by the salt present causes a free flow of fluid from the wound, and this carries off with it not only the dirt originally carried in, but, if that is insoluble, whatever bacteria may grow from it, and also the bacteria products that may have formed during the growth of the bacteria. It has proved life-saving in some very bad cases, but, above all, this new method of procedure has shortened convalescence, lessened suffering, diminished the after-effects of wounds, and therefore prevents crippling that might otherwise have occurred.

"It is curious to reflect that after all our studies of materials for application to wounds to prevent septic complications and the serious consequences due to microbes, great surgeons should

now on the advice of expert bacteriologists be going back to the simplest dressing that was ever applied to wounds. It is well known that sailors have, at least when unsophisticated by modern ideas, had a tradition that wounds did very well after soaking in sea-water.

"It is an age-old custom on farms to wash off wounds with salt water, and certain wounds have always been treated very simply by direct applications of salt or of quite strong salt solutions. There has been a tendency to dismiss these old-fashioned practises as quite without any significance and as probably representing merely a groping after something or other that might be of service rather than as the result of careful observation. Here, however, is an extremely interesting reversion, which makes it quite clear that very probably the old-fashioned customs in these matters were founded directly on experience and long practical observation."

AN AMPHIBIOUS AUTO

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE have been working of late years to solve the problem of constructing a vehicle capable of traveling upon both land and water. More than one has had some degree of success, but none is better, perhaps, than that invented by a Viennese engineer named L. Zeiner. This "water-automobile," or "land-motor-boat," resembles an ordinary touring-car in appearance, except that the body is rather higher. But besides its wheels, it is provided with a propeller placed at the rear (not visible in the illustrations). The power of the motor can be switched from the running-gear to the propeller-screw, and vice versa. It is built so as to take quite steep grades with ease. Hence one may ride down the sloping bank of a river, plunge into the current, switch the power to the propeller, and cross the stream in a practicable motor-boat. Arriving at the other side, the engine is switched to put the wheels in commission once more, the bank is easily climbed, and the journey continued without more ado!

According to an article in *Motorschiff und Motorboot* (abstracted in *Technische Monatshefte*, Berlin, for June), the vehicle has made good under practical tests, and is expected to be particularly valuable for military use. It is so built as to go well in swampy and muddy country. In shallow water, wheels and propeller may be used simultaneously; this is a particular advantage when a sand-bank is accidentally encountered in a stream, since it removes the danger of "getting stuck." We read:

"The power is supplied by a 16-horse-power, 4-cylinder motor which gives a speed on land of 45 miles per hour. This speed is diminished in water to about 12 miles per hour."

This car is expected to be peculiarly valuable for military purposes, obviating the delays caused by bridge-building, finding suitable fords, making detours round marshy land, etc. But there are many of the pursuits of peace where it will be permanently useful as well.

LETTERS - AND - ART

FREEDOM AS THE GERMANS HAVE IT

GERMAN APOLOGISTS were much more frequent in their references to *Kultur* in the early days of the war than they have been of late. In those days they seemed to feel that its spirit must win the world's admiration and make clear the blessings of its extension, forcible or otherwise. Most

Hegelianism, and the professors of it argue in this way against any other:

"For liberal freedom, for individualism, these philosophers have a great contempt. They say a man is nothing but the sum of his relations to other things, and if he should throw off one after another these constitutive bonds, he would find his private residuum of a self to be a mathematical point and a naked cipher, incapable of willing or of choosing anything. And they further say that a dutiful soul is right in feeling that the world it accepts and cooperates with is its own work; for according to their metaphysics, the world is only an idea which each man makes after his own image, and even as you are, so is the world you imagine you live in. Only a foolish, recalcitrant person, who does not recognize the handiwork of his own spirit about him, rebels against it, and thereby cancels his natural freedom; for everywhere he finds contradictions and closed doors and irksome necessities, being divided against himself and constantly bidding his left hand undo what his right hand is doing. So that, paradoxical as it may seem, it is only when you conform that you are free, while if you rebel and secede you become a slave. Your spiritual servitude in such a case would only be manifesting itself in a phenomenal form if the Government should put you in prison."

This kind of freedom is what the Germans call *Kultur*. "Every nation has certain characteristic institutions, certain representative writers and statesmen, past and present, certain forms of art and industry, a certain type of policy and moral inspiration. These are its *Kultur*." German *Kultur*, explains this writer, "resembles the polity of ancient cities and of the Christian Church in that it constitutes a definite, authoritative, earnest discipline, a training which is practical, and is thought to be urgent and momentous." Some theorists among the Germans urge that it is not to be extended to other nations. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, a Teutonized Englishman, argues that it is "capable of endless growth and modification by men of Teutonic blood, yet is limited externally or in space, in that it is not communicable to other races." Thus:

"Non-Teutons should never be summoned, therefore, to acquire the German spirit, which they would only pollute. Their proper rôle is rather to stand by, no doubt overawed and filled with admiration, but left without hope or fear of being assimilated. Yet as the Church could admit that there might be unconscious and virtual Christians among the heathen, who might by exception be saved, so there may be sporadic manifestations of Teutonic genius in unforeseen quarters. Shakespeare, Dante, and Christ were virtual and unconscious Germans."

Another view deriving from Fichte and Hegel is that of the pan-Germans who contemplate the whole world as destined to be "subjugated and purified by the German nation."

"The masters, being by nature generous and kind, will allow their slaves, after their work is done, to bask in despicable happiness, since happiness is all that slaves are capable of living for; but they will be proudly commanded by a race of hard, righteous, unhappy, heroic German experts, with blue eyes fixed on the eternal ideal."

German *Kultur*, the professor argues, "boasts that it is not the expression of diffused human nature, but the product of a special and concentrated free will." Therefore—



BIRTH.

THE GOD IN—

people not German misunderstood its meaning entirely, and, mistaking it for its English cognate *culture*, found serious discrepancies. The outlander has come now to accept it in the terms of its definition by Prof. George Santayana as "not, like culture, a matter of miscellaneous private attainments and refined tastes, but, rather, participation in a national purpose and in the means of executing it." Professor Santayana has given it a considered explication in *The New Republic* (New York), calling it the German's expression for freedom. The freedom they see is not that apprehended in "free and casual America," but the perfect "organization of the Prussian monarchy." This freedom has no possibility of choice or private initiative. Professor Santayana likens it to that "sense of freedom which we acquire when we do gladly and well what we should have to do anyhow." It lies in "such a deep love and understanding of what is actually established that you would not have it otherwise; you appropriate and bless it all and feel it to be the providential expression of your own spirit." The basis of this view is

"It is incommunicable, unrepresentative. It is not felt by any one else to realize his ideal, but seems foreign to him, forced and unamiable. Every nation loves its idiosyncrasies and, until it reflects, thinks its own balance of faculties, like its language, more natural than other people's. But the prophets of Germanism have turned this blameless love of home and its sanctities into a deliberate dogma that everything German has a divine superiority. This dogma they have foisted on a flattered and trustful nation, with the command to foist it on the rest of the world. The fatuity of this is nothing new, many nations and religions having shared it in their day, and we could afford to laugh at it if by direct and indirect coercion it did not threaten to trespass upon our liberties.

"What is universally acceptable in German *Kultur* is what it contains that is not German, but human, what with praiseworthy docility it has borrowed from the ancients, from Christianity, from the less intentional culture of its modern neighbors. The Teutonic accent which these elements have acquired is often very engaging; it adds to them a Gothic charm for the lack of which mankind would be the poorer. But the German manner, in art, in philosophy, in government, is no better, in its broad appeal to human nature we may fairly say it is worse, than the classic manner which it hopes to supersede. It is avowedly a product of will, arbitrary, national, strained; it is not superior to what other nations possess or may create, but only different; not advanced, but eccentric. To study it and use it for a stimulus may be profitable in times and places of spiritual famine or political chaos, but to impose it as normal, not to say as supreme, would be a plain invasion of human liberty."

LITERATURE'S NEED OF A "SHOCK"—Mr. Samuel Merwin has a recipe for American literature. It's a shock. He doesn't know just what kind, or how it's to be had. The nearest he comes to defining it is by the phrase "national revolt." "Our real writing will be done after some national revolt." It may happen "where some foreign blood sets up a counter-irritant." This delivery occurs in Joyce Kilmer's interview with the author of "Anthony the Absolute," in the *New York Times Magazine*, and he justifies the pronouncement by saying:

"All the progress in life comes in shocks. If something that is called a new idea fails to shock you, be suspicious of it. Ten to one it's not a new idea at all.

"What American literature, especially American fiction, needs to-day is a shock. Some one—I think it was Viola Roseboro—defined American literature as 'Something as nearly as possible like something that was once done well.'

"The writers need a shock and our national life needs a shock. The United States is the most conservative country in the world, with the possible exception of China.

"Think of the changes that have come over the nations of the world since we first became a nation. Think how Germany has changed, for example! France, Russia, England—they all have changed. We are really the oldest of the major countries. Some of the Oriental countries are more conservative in literary and artistic matters than we are, but none of the European countries are.

"We are not quite as tradition-bound as that, but we approach that condition. We avoid what we know is profoundly true. We are not Anglo-Saxon, but we have that marvelous Anglo-Saxon instinct for respectability, and that marvelous Anglo-Saxon confusion of moral values with artistic truth.

"The trouble is that for a long time we have had no upheavals to change the currents of our lives. We are the most backward of nations.

"Upheavals have given us whatever real literature we possess. The establishment of this nation was an upheaval, and the result of that upheaval is evident in the writings of authors who came along after it—in Lowell and Emerson, even in Bret Harte and Mark Twain.

"We need national upheavals, and personal upheavals! A novelist does not get his work out of the every-day routine of his life. He gets it out of his violent reactions."

MOVIE CRIMES AGAINST GOOD TASTE

WE HAVE HEARD so much about the censorship of the movies that one would think no stone had been left unturned to render them harmless to morals. The Seventh Commandment is not broken on the screen, points out Mr. Marion Reedy in *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis). But the way they treat the great or good dramas to make them viable on the screen is none the less immoral to Mr. Reedy's view, and shows the need of an esthetic censorship. He takes up the film version of Ibsen's "Ghosts," which also drew forth protests from Mr. Floyd Dell in *The Socialist Review*. Mr. Dell calls the



DEATH.

THE MACHINE.

—From *The Nation* (London).

Which affords us the English view of the *Kultur* to which Germans are said to be wholeheartedly devoted.

version "cheap and sloppy," and Mr. Reedy declares that "the whole *motif* of the work of art is destroyed," and "its moral inexcusably twisted."

"The drama shows how the tragedy was prepared by a girl's marrying a youth with a diseased inheritance. The movie makes the piece a gob of antidrink propaganda. The Ibsen drama makes the mother poison her son to save him. The movie makes the son wiggle and crawl all over the place to get the poison from the top of the ice-box, while the mother and the physician race to the house to save him, but arrive too late. All the meaning there is in 'Ghosts' is utterly killed in its movie form. It is debased to the most sensational kind of yellow drama. The thing is an egregious sin against the art of Ibsen, and it is utterly disgusting to any one who has seen or read the great play. It is said by those who are in a position to know that every other noteworthy bit of dramatic art upon which the filmists have laid their hands has been treated in the same barbarous, sacrilegious manner. Great motives are brought down to claptrap and balderdash. Movie dramas are too often

an insult to any intelligence above the dime-novel stage. They are beyond the limit of fantastic impossibilities. Probabilities are thrown to the winds. Real drama is burlesqued by the movies but unintentionally so. All of drama is eliminated but the sensation, and scenes are shown without ordered relation to one another. This applies, of course, to the film-productions of spoken plays that one remembers. The better the spoken play, the worse mess the movies make of it. Scenarios made especially for the films are more coherent, less paranoiac. For my part, I can not say that movie-acting is comparable with the acting in the spoken play. It is infinitely more conventional, over-mannered, stagy. It is a revel of eye-rolling, face-twisting, two-four six-eight gesturing and posing. Even such a piece as Hoyt's 'A Texas Steer' brought down to the films makes one almost weep for the rape of art there accomplished. Every movie version of a well-known drama proper that I have seen is, artistically speaking, an atrocity."

In spite of all this, according to Mr. Reedy, no newspaper ever prints a criticism of a movie drama based on esthetic considerations.

"No newspaper critic says a word about the glaring sins of the movies against truth—not mere photographic truth to the scene, but truth to human nature and to the simplest canons of art—or about the crimes against taste, and without such correction the public taste must be hopelessly debauched, the public's sense of true values incalculably depraved. The film companies have a censorship, but it is essentially *bourgeoise* in its standards of judgment. Its morality is entirely formal and superficial. But the censorship cares not for art at all. It passes the most execrable rubbish and sends it out under the name of some play that won favor because of its intellectual or spiritual content. The film trust needs an esthetic censorship. Until it establishes one the newspapers should apply to movies which are proffered the public as presentations of works of established dramatic value the same kind of criticism that is given to a new work in the spoken drama. It is a bad thing that the press should say of bad presentation of life in the films: 'It doesn't matter; it's only in the movies.' The movies are of immane importance. They are making the taste of the millions. They are making it bad, execrable taste—bad and execrable, because it is based solely on sensation, and is to that extent wholly animalistic."

SKELETONS IN THE NEWSPAPER CLOSET

WHAT INDUCES the newspaper men to divulge the secrets of their prison-house does not appear on the surface. Mr. Simeon Strunsky began it in the September *Atlantic*, and shows with much particularity how the telegraph-editor in the newspaper-office has been dressing out the meager news about the war that the wires bring him into the lurid story that the public eagerly reads. How much of our internal difficulties is to be laid to editors' doors is yet to be estimated, for the "vast amount of rubbish" printed was anti-German, and it was this that "the Germans had in mind when they cried out at the campaign of lies that was waged against them." "Lies," Mr. Strunsky cheerfully admits, "but to call them a campaign is absurd, when you consider their purpose, which was mental relief, and their effect, which was utter absurdity." Mr. Strunsky here refers especially to such early thrillers as the report of the French aviator, Garros, hurling his aeroplane full against a German *Zeppelin* and going down in the general destruction, or the tale of the suicide of von Emmich, while uttering the bitter cry, "Liège will be the tomb of the German Army." It all seems to amount to nothing more than the capers of men who hadn't enough real news to fill their columns.

Against the lightsome confessions of Mr. Strunsky from the newspaper-desk stands the cynical report of Prof. Robert Herrick, retiring from the scene of battle to tell *Tribune* (New York) readers how "all the silly melodrama I have read as war-news" was made over in Europe. Professor Herrick leaves us with nothing but the official *communiqués* to trust to:

"I have come to the firm belief that no correspondent or

civilian writer has witnessed any real battle of this war, has ever 'assisted' in any real movement, trench-battle, open battle, storming of town, etc. They have all 'faked' more or less obviously.

"The lines are well drawn about the European prize-fight. The correspondents have not been able to wriggle through the first zone of police and *gendarmes* far from the fronts—unless escorted by an officer, in which case good care is taken that the civilian shall see no real fighting. It is a 'secret war,' as it has been called. The authorities do not intend to be bothered by the outside public. And they are right. War has outgrown that neutral anomaly, the war-correspondent. The front is no place for the reporter. He is in the way. He is a nuisance. 'Even when it is safe enough for you,' a staff officer explained, 'your coming into the trenches even on a calm day like this is likely to attract attention, and the troops get it after you have passed on. It's hardly fair to them?' Certainly not.

"Even if by accident the reporter should find himself present during some action, he would not know enough to know what it means, still less what significance it had in relation with the vast whole. Even the commanding officers at the front are astonishingly ignorant of all that goes on beyond their own little sectors. They form singularly erroneous conclusions, as when I was assured by a colonel that the Germans were running out of ammunition because on his line they had temporarily slackened the bombardment, and again that the German lines were thin because a certain observer had noticed no troop-movements in the opposite front. 'They are shelling over in the Argonne. Bois le Prêtre seems to be getting it to-day'—that is about the extent of exact information of the outside which can be obtained at any one point of the vast 'front.'

"It will take years really to know what has been going on this last year in a military way, and then much must be left in obscurity because the whole truth has been divided into so many small portions known to many different men, hard to assemble."

Professor Herrick comes near calling some of our biggest newspaper men merely fakers. At least that is the opinion he seems to hold on the authority of one of the newspaper clan who served up his fellows in these terms:

"The big fellows set the pace. Take W. X.'s story of the battle of Y—. He got it, every word, in the Savoy bar, without leaving England. As for Willy B." (he named a famous "war-correspondent") "he was never in Reims at all. I met him fifteen miles out trying to get away, and you know his eye-witness story of the first bombardment and burning of Reims? Honest!"

In this way, Professor Herrick declares, he got the "inside" of many "big war-stories, gathered in barrooms, cafés, railroad stations, many, many miles from the scenes they were supposed to relate." "I saw that much of what the public has been absorbing as authentic 'war-correspondence' is merely gossip dressed up cheaply with conventional inventions."

Mr. Will Irwin rushes into a *Tribune* column, after donning the mantle of "W. X.," and produces the real sources of his powerful story of the battle of Ypres that *The Tribune* printed last March. He starts out by alleging that Professor Herrick knows little of the "difficult art of reporting":

"Except for the 'personal-impressions' type of story, the best news-stories are usually written by men 'who were not there.' How was the wreck of the *Titanic* reported? Or the sinking of the *Lusitania*? How did Lindsay Denson get the material for his best 'murder-stories'? Or E. C. Hill the material for his classic, 'A Little Child in the Dark'? The reporters who wrote these articles were not, of course, present at the event, yet they told their stories accurately. They went at the matter by the only means possible in the limited time at their disposal. They interviewed the survivors or eye-witnesses, looked over such inanimate circumstantial evidence as they could find, weighed this evidence with that sixth sense for truth and falsehood which a good reporter develops, and wrote a true and proportionate account. This is exactly the method which historians use, only the reporter has far less time at his disposal than the historian, and is, on the other hand, much nearer the event. Carlyle did not witness the French Revolution, but no one calls him a faker for writing its history.

"Take my own story of the battle of Ypres, which appeared

in *The Tribune* last March. Late last October I made a 'sneak' north from Calais, and, before I was arrested, got a glimpse of the fighting up there—enough to have an idea of the atmosphere. Upon returning to England in February I learned, what the censor had carefully suppress, that the confused fighting which I glimpsed was part of a battle vital to the fortunes of the Allies. I started out to get for *The Tribune* the story of that battle. It was impossible for me to reach the British lines; and, besides, the event was long past. So I went at it as I should have gone at reporting the *Titanic* disaster. I interviewed every survivor from general to private whom I could find in England and who was willing to talk.

I gathered all the documents available to the public. I saw several civilians who had been with the British lines on business connected with the Army. I interviewed Red-Cross nurses, surgeons, American ambulance men. I succeeded in 'prying open' some exceptional sources of information. Then, taking Sir John French's reports as a basis to prevent my going wrong, I wrote the story, trying to tell the truth. Mr. Herriek sneers at our lack of imagination—we fakers. Perhaps I might have been more interesting if I had imagined details. As a matter of fact, no detail appears in this story which was not related to me by some reliable survivor. It is true that I got a part of my story at the Savoy bar, that, for certain reasons, being at present about the best center of general information about the war in all England.

"If Mr. Herriek cares to bore himself by reading my story of Ypres he will find that I have nowhere, either by direct statement or hint, conveyed the impression that I saw the battle. I know now, in the light of fuller information, that I made some mistakes. For example, I embodied a misleading reference to the strategy at the battle of the Marne.

"If I am proved a faker by this story, so in their infinitely larger way are Gibbon and Tacitus and Taine proved fakers: Gibbon never saw the Roman Army in action, and Taine was never received at the court of Louis XV."

Another answer to Professor Herriek is signed in the same paper by Walter Hale, who declares:

"It is only fair to Mr. Herriek to say that these stories of 'fake' are common enough in Paris. They emanate from a disgruntled horde of journalists who have no chance of getting to the front, and adopt this manner of venting their spite against those who do.

"From my personal experience, I know that correspondents were present during a two days' bombardment of Arras, when shells were exploding against the ruins of the Hôtel de Ville and the cathedral was on fire in three places. They were in the trenches at Blangy, a suburb of Arras, where the Germans were fifteen yards away in a part of the same building, and a hand-grenade combat was in progress. They were on the edge of the Bois de Bouvigny while the position was shelled by the German artillery; on the Notre Dame de Lorette hillside while explosive bombs fell near by and exhumed the dead, and at Ablain Saint-Nazaire during the heavy engagement of the afternoon of July 8."

A NO-WAR MAGAZINE

ONE of the prominent British weeklies advertises itself as containing no war-articles. Some of the men at the front to whom the realities put the printed accounts of battle to shame are said to welcome such magazines. A plea for a similar publication is raised in St. Louis, which, perhaps inferentially, confirms an English traveler's charge that Americans, in proportion to the distance from our Eastern seaboard, are ignorant of the European struggle and wilfully put it

by. The most tremendous fact of modern history leaves them cold or bewildered, as the writer in the *St. Louis Republic*, who suggests the new magazine, thus pictures them:

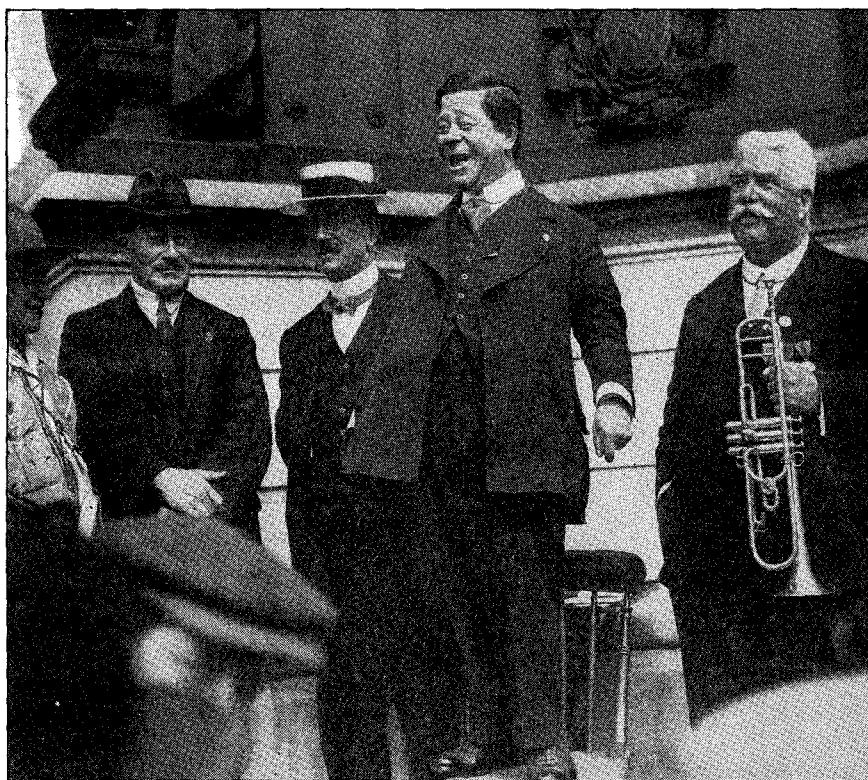
"This suggestion is not made in any spirit of levity or of tenderness for milk-sops and molly-coddles. Such persons have no need of tenderness; they are tender of themselves. They are their own editors and pick their easeful way through the magazines of a *World-of-Things-as-They-Are* without being oppress by visions of battle or shocked by murder from the skies or sudden death. Our cry is uttered in the name of serious men and women who face the war as the most dreadful fact

of history—who see the hecatombs of fair men offered before the War God's image and little children and maidens sacrificed before him as before Moloch of old. Borne down by the awfulness of it, the minds of these men and women are oppress by the magnitude and complexity of the struggle. They have not 'kept up' with it; as its multiform aspects reveal themselves, they get further behind every day. Every daily newspaper, every weekly, every monthly magazine, every conversation overheard on the streets or in the train reeks of the war. The more they read, the less they understand; the more of the trees, the less of the wood. They open every periodical oppress with the conscientious conviction that they ought to read the war-articles—and read them first. There is no rest in the religious or trade or technical press."

The writer's voice rings too sharply for irony in saying:

"Why can not we have a magazine like those that our editors used to make when we all thought that Liège was in France, that the Gallipoli Peninsula was somewhere near Ypsilanti, Mich., and that Mackensen was a Danish musical composer and a rival of Richard Strauss? Leading article about the ascent of a new mountain in the Canadian Rockies; humorous essay on 'Learning Political Economy by Economizing in Politics'; story of a soldier of fortune in Nicaragua or Spitzbergen; verses on 'Milady's Bower.'"

"The need of the hour is a magazine you can send to an invalid, an aged person, or one in affliction without filling the heaven above Fancy's land with *Zeppelins* and its seas with submarines, putting barbed-wire entanglements in its bosky dells and 16-inch guns spang in the middle of its forest glades, scattering corpses over its meadows and empoisoning its air with inflammable gases."



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LITTLE ZOLA GETTING RECRUITS.

Perched on a chair in the Strand this comedian of the music-halls promised to perform in any hospital or barracks free of charge for the duration of the war if two new recruits would join the ranks. He got them both, and his joy is apparent above.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

KEEPING THE PEACE OF THE FUTURE

HOW TO KEEP PEACE, once it casts its beams upon us, is of paramount importance, for the experience of history is that war breeds wars. The League to Enforce Peace, which was organized in Philadelphia on June 17 with ex-President Taft as its President, contemplates just such a duty. The originator of the League was President Lowell, of Harvard, who gives expression to its purposes in the September *Atlantic*. He clears the ground of any suspicions that the league was organized to stop the present war. "It is aimed," he says, "solely at preventing future conflicts, after the terrible struggle now raging has come to an end; and yet this is not a bad time for people in private life to bring forward proposals of such a nature." The hope of the league is to reduce the probability of war to a minimum. Four points are presented upon which will turn the efforts of the organization:

"The first is that before resorting to arms the members of the league shall submit disputes with one another, if justiciable, to an international tribunal; secondly, that in like manner they shall submit non-justiciable questions—that is, such as can not be decided on the basis of strict international law—to an international council of conciliation, which shall recommend a fair and amicable solution; thirdly, that if any member of the league wages war against another before submitting the question in dispute to the tribunal or council, all the other members shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against the State that so breaks the peace; and fourthly, that the signatory Powers shall endeavor to codify and improve the rules of international war.

"The kernel of the proposal, the feature in which it differs from other plans, lies in the third point, obliging all the members of the league to declare war on any member violating the pact of peace. This is the provision that provokes both adherence and opposition, and at first it certainly gives one a shock that a people should be asked to pledge itself to go to war over a quarrel which is not of its making, in which it has no interest, and in which it may believe that substantial justice lies on the other side.

"But in every civilized country the public force is employed to prevent any man, however just his claim, from vindicating his own right with his own hand instead of going to law, and every citizen is bound, when needed, to assist in preventing him, because that is the only way to restrain private war, and the maintenance of order is of paramount importance to every one. Surely the family of nations has a like interest in restraining war between States.

"It will be observed that the members of the league are not to bind themselves to enforce the decision of the tribunal or the award of the council of conciliation. That may come in the remote future, but it is no part of this proposal. There are

many questions, especially of a non-justiciable nature, on which we should not be willing to bind ourselves to accept the decision of an arbitration, and where we should regard compulsion by armed intervention of the rest of the world as outrageous. Take, for example, the question of Asiatic immigration, or a claim that the Panama Canal ought to be an unfortified neutral highway, or the desire by a European Power to take possession of Colombia. But we ought not, in the interest of universal peace,

to object to making a public statement of our position in these matters at a court or council before resorting to arms; and, in fact, the treaty between the United States and England, ratified on November 14, 1914, provides that all disputes between the high contracting parties, of every nature whatsoever, shall, failing other methods of adjustment, be referred for investigation and report to a permanent international commission, with a stipulation that neither country shall declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted."

President Lowell takes up for consideration one of the proposals that many people who have been preaching peace-maintenance have been in agreement upon. The sanction necessary to enforce the observance of treaties, they argue, is an international police force, under the control of a central council which could use it to preserve order throughout the world. The plan looks "visionary" to the projector of the new league, because—



HARVARD'S PRESIDENT.

Who projects a league of nations which would enforce peace by declaring war on any nation violating the peace pact.

"The force would have to be at least large enough to cope with the army that any single nation could put into the field—under existing conditions, let us say five millions of men fully equipped and supplied with artillery and ammunition for a campaign of several months. These troops need not be under arms, or quartered near The Hague, but they must be thoroughly trained and ready to be called out at short notice. Practically that would entail yearly votes of the legislative bodies of each of the nations supplying a quota; and if any of them failed to make the necessary appropriation there would be great difficulty in preventing others from following its example. The whole organization would, therefore, be in constant danger of going to pieces.

"But quite apart from the practical difficulties in the permanent execution of such a plan, let us see how it would affect the United States. The amount of the contingents of the various countries would be apportioned with some regard to population, wealth, and economic resources; and if the total were five million men, our quota on a moderate estimate might be five hundred thousand men. Is it conceivable that the United States would agree to keep anything like that number drilled, equipped, and ready to take the field on the order of an international council composed mainly of foreign nations? Of course it will be answered that these figures are exaggerated, because any such plan will be accompanied by a reduction in armaments. But that is an easier thing to talk about than to effect, and

especially to maintain. One must not forget that the existing system of universal compulsory military service on the Continent of Europe arose from Napoleon's attempt to limit the size of the Prussian Army. He would be a bold or sanguine man who should assert that any treaty to limit armaments could not in like manner be evaded; and however much they were limited, the quantity of troops to be held at the disposal of a foreign council would of necessity be large, while no nation would be willing to pledge for the purpose the whole of its military force."

Another proposal for bringing a belligerent nation to terms is the application of economic pressure by a universal agreement. Dr. Lowell looks into this particular expedient:

"A threat of universal boycott is, no doubt, formidable, but by no means so formidable as a threat of universal war. A large country with great natural resources which has determined to make war might be willing to face commercial non-intercourse with the other members of the league during hostilities, when it would not for a moment contemplate the risk of fighting them. A threat, for example, by England, France, and Germany to stop all trade with the United States might or might not have prevented our going to war with Spain; but a declaration that they would take part with all their armies and navies against us would certainly have done so.

"It has often been pointed out that the threat of general non-intercourse would bear much more hardly on some countries than on others. That may not in itself be a fatal objection, but a very serious consideration arises from the fact that there would be a premium on preparation for war. A nation which had accumulated vast quantities of munitions, food, and supplies of all kinds might afford to disregard it; while another less fully prepared could not.

"Moreover, economic pressure, altho urged as a milder measure, is in fact more difficult to apply and maintain. A declaration of war is a single act, and when made sustains itself by the passion it inflames; while commercial non-intercourse is a continuous matter, subject to constant opposition exerted in an atmosphere relatively cool. Our manufacturers would complain bitterly at being deprived of dye-stuffs and other chemical products on account of a quarrel in which we had no interest; the South would suffer severely by the loss of a market for cotton; the shipping firms and the exporters and importers of all kinds would be gravely injured; and all these interests would bring to bear upon Congress a pressure well-nigh irresistible. The same would be true of every other neutral country, a fact that would be perfectly well known to the intending belligerent and reduce its fear of a boycott."

President Lowell states other obstacles in the path of organized opposition to war less obvious to the lay mind, and admits their gravity. He acknowledges that no proposal could meet all possible contingencies or prevent all future wars. But he feels it could prevent some wars, and is thus worth trying. Our own position in respect to the proposals reveals the fact that herein is contemplated "a radical and subversive departure from the traditional policy of our country":

"Would it be wise for us to be parties to such an agreement? At the threshold of such a discussion one thing is clear. If we are not willing to urge our own Government to join a movement for peace, we have no business to discuss any plan for the purpose. It is worse than futile—it is an impertinence—for Americans to advise the people of Europe how they ought to conduct their affairs if we have nothing in common with them; to suggest to them conventions with burdens which are well enough for them, but which we are not willing to share. If our peace-organizations are not prepared to have us take part in the plans they devise, they had better disband, or confine their discussions to Pan-American questions.

"To join such a league would mean, no doubt, a larger force of men trained for arms in this country, more munitions of war on hand, and better means of producing them rapidly; for altho it may be assumed that the members of the league would never be actually called upon to carry out their promise to fight, they ought to have a potential force for the purpose. But in any case this country ought not to be so little prepared for an emergency as it is to-day, and it would require to be less fully armed if it joined a league pledged to protect its members against attack than if it stood alone and unprotected.

"The proposal is only a suggestion—defective probably, crude certainly; but if, in spite of that, it is the most promising plan for maintaining peace now brought forward, it merits sympathetic consideration both here and abroad."

CLASS-HATRED IN LABOR-DAY SERMONS

PERHAPS THE MEMORIES of some recent Labor-day sermons will recall to the hearers whether optimism or despair was the note of the preacher. There has been suggestion to both courses, points out the editor of *The Social Service Review* (New York), and the preachers who yielded to the inspirations of darker hue were, he thinks, led into regrettable paths. His comments are the result of an article appearing in the July-August *Methodist Review* called "Songs of Labor," by Prof. Harry S. Ward, one of the secretaries of the National Council of the Churches in America. It was proffered as sermonic suggestion, Professor Ward saying, "A glimpse at some of the recent labor-poetry may inspire the preacher to do it justice." The editor of *The Social Service Review*, however, thinks the material Professor Ward offers might better have been termed "Labor-Hymns of Hate." To have chosen them for a theme would, he observes, be to turn aside from obvious material of an encouraging nature. Clergymen generally, he reminds us, recognize that industrial peace does not always obtain in this country. Furthermore:

"It is also recognized that a true case has been made against some employers of utter disregard of their employees' welfare. This is more true of the past than the present. Time was when the workingman and the workingwoman—yes, and the child—were looked on as so much material out of which profit was coined, entirely regardless of the ethics of human brotherhood.

"That this condition has changed is apparent to all students of economics, and also to the preacher who keeps in touch with local industrial affairs. As Ida Tarbell has shown in her admirable articles recently appearing in *The American Magazine*, observing the Golden Rule in business is to-day a good business-proposition. The average employer finds that it pays to provide better working conditions for his employees, and that it pays to give living wages, and that it pays to prevent industrial accidents. Leaving humanitarian considerations entirely out of the proposition, it is 'good business' to conserve those who keep the wheels revolving and who make possible the profits which are the prime incentive of all labor.

"The average observant clergyman also knows that to-day the employers with whom he comes in personal contact are sincerely desirous of avoiding strife or differences with their men. Industrial peace is logically and rationally the coveted goal, and unceasing efforts are made to that end through the medium of boards of adjustment and conciliation and in other ways.

"It is in recognition of this spirit, of this new order of things, that many preachers select as their Labor-Sunday theme only those subjects which breathe of cooperation and mutual justice. The incitement to industrial war and reprisal for real or fancied wrongs has no part in the Labor-Sunday sermons of the majority of clergymen, yet we find an occasional glaring instance of just such efforts."

The editor then turns to Professor Ward's article where the latter course seems to be suggested. He quotes from it as follows:

"A new creative force is entering the world of letters. Its first expression is in song. This is the primitive form of literature, expressing in rhythmic speech—in ballads and folk-song—the elemental emotions of life, the fundamental tasks. It is a mighty force which now breaks into literary expression, the massed life of the toilers.

"Over in England from the ranks of the 'navvies,' the unskilled wandering workers, comes Patrick Magill in 'Songs of the Dead End,' to fling his anger against the 'master class,' to make the people of purple and fine linen ponder the gross bestiality, the somber, yeasty questionings, of the group who hew the wood and draw the water for our luxurious civilization. Thus do they live and labor:

And there in the primitive fastness, more like brutes than like men,
They're huddled in rat-riddled cabins, stuck in the feculent fen,
Where the red searing heat of the summer purges them drier than bone,
Where Medusa-faced winter in turn stiffens their limbs into stone.

Hemmed up like fleas in the fissures, sweated like swine in the silt,
So that your deserts be conquered, so that your mansions be built. . . .
The wild arms tossed to the heavens, as the outworks crumble beneath,
The curse of surprize and of horror that is hissed through the clenched teeth,

The derricks that break at their pivots with the strain of the burden they bear,
Crushing the men at the windlass before they can utter a prayer.

The editor of *The Social Service Review* finds not much fault with the above poem, even tho the motive behind its use in a Labor-day sermon seems questionable. He has no tolerance for another quotation, which he describes as "foul and obscene":

"The professor quotes from a poem, 'The Republic,' by Arturo Giovannitti, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, as proof of the 'mighty force which now breaks into literary expression, the massed life of the toilers.' He says in preface:

"We may well pardon his (Giovannitti's) description of our Government as it appears to the working class when they meet with lawlessness in high places, when they are denied the rights of assembly and free speech, when anarchic associations of 'good citizens' replace constitutional guaranties with arbitrary brutality."

"Giovannitti's description of our Government—Professor Ward's Government, and yours—is as follows:

And when upon the great surprize
Flew her disheveled victories
To all the lands, on all the seas,
Like angry eagles in the skies,

To ring the call of brotherhood
And hail mankind from shore to shore
Wrapt in her splendid tricolor
The People's virgin bride she stood.

This was the dawn. But when the day
Wore out with all its festive songs,
And all the hearts and all the tongues
Were stilled in wonder and dismay—

When night with velvet-sandaled feet
Stole in her chamber's solitude,
Behold; she lay there naked, lewd,
A drunken harlot of the street,

With withered breasts and shaggy hair
Soiled by each wanton, frothy kiss,
Between a sergeant of police
And a decrepit millionaire.

"Is further comment necessary? If this is the quality of inspiration to be offered the clergy of this country in the preparation of their Labor-Sunday sermons, if our leaders in social-service activities continue to lend themselves to the dissemination of such rancor-breeding, vicious, and false doctrines, what is the hope for industrial peace and the brotherhood of man?"

RACE AND RELIGION

THAT A MAN'S RELIGION depends on his mental "set"—his tendency to react, which he may or may not be free to follow—is asserted by Prof. S. H. Diggs, of the University of Virginia, in *The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology, and Scientific Methods* (New York, June). The elements that determine this mental set are a man's ancestry and his surroundings, and this means, Professor Diggs believes, that race is the dominant factor in religion. The "mental set" of a people also manifests itself in other ways, of course, such as in politics, society, and education; and the writer has much to say on these subjects. We have room here only for his conclusions regarding its peculiar effect on our religious beliefs and customs. Religion, he thinks, is peculiarly racial. What men do and say about business is largely determined by surroundings. What men believe of the future and past, of life and death, are matters of "temperament" or racial set. Of course, individuals may be found who diverge from the rule for one reason or another, but such are exceptions. He goes on:

"It is often stated that Christianity is a Semitic religion adopted by non-Semitic peoples. This is argued to show that we obtained our religion from Asia, and that, therefore, in spreading Christianity in the East we are only returning borrowed capital. It may be true that, historically speaking, Christianity is of Semitic, and, therefore, of Asiatic origin; but, psychologically speaking, Christianity is neither Semitic nor Asiatic. If we accept the records of the New Testament we can

not help seeing that Christianity even in its infancy was not in accord with Jewish mental set. And if this was true at the beginning, how much more so after it has been accepted and transformed by Western minds? . . . One of the strongest proofs that Christianity is non-Semitic is the fact that in spite of environment no Semitic people have ever been induced to accept it. The Semitic mind seems to require a strictly monotheistic religion, and this they find in Judaism or Mohammedanism. On the contrary, the Occidental peoples insist on a concrete, practical religion, and this they find in Christianity. The more typical of the Oriental peoples, or at least the cultured among them, do not long for the concrete expression of religious belief that Western peoples do. Logical philosophical speculation appeals to their mental set—hence Buddhism and Brahmanism. It is noteworthy that after twenty centuries of effort, Christianity has scarcely made an impression in the East. The handful of native Oriental Christians is absolutely negligible in comparison with the vast number who still give expression to their religious thoughts through adherence to some of the several Eastern religions. On the other hand, neither Mohammedanism nor any other Eastern religion has ever made headway among Western peoples. Their total following is negligible. How are these facts to be explained? We sometimes say that Eastern religions are incomprehensible to us and our religion to the Orientals. This is true. For a religion to be genuine it must be the most subtle expression of the inward mentality; and the mentalities of Eastern and of Western peoples are widely different."

Tho all Occidental peoples unquestionably resemble one another, Professor Diggs goes on to say, yet they are divided into well-marked groups. Broadly speaking, the religions of Europe and America may be divided thus: (1) Religions having a tangible head, emphasizing faith; (2) individualistic and intellectual religions, emphasizing freedom of belief; (3) emotional religions, emphasizing personal experience. To quote further:

"While all Christian religions possess to some extent all of these qualities, the emphasis is quite different. The Roman and Greek churches are the important examples of the first class given above; Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Puritans may serve as examples of the second class; Baptists and Methodists are usually representatives of the third class. Of course all overlap.

"If we make a list of the countries in which the decided majority of the people profess a religion of class one, that is, Roman and Greek Catholic countries, we will find them peopled by Celtic or Slavonic races. Such a list of countries for the second class of religions will include Teutonic peoples only (using that term in a broad historic sense corresponding to physical formation of the head and face), and the more Teutonic in blood the more Protestant in the full, non-emotional sense is their religion. Ireland is an example of a brachycephalic people who through political accident speak a modified Teutonic language and who are united with a Protestant people, yet they are as Catholic as the people of Spain or Italy, with whom they have more racial kinship. The same relation holds for the Scotch Highlanders in so far as their blood remains predominantly Celtic. When for any reason a people have adopted a religion foreign to their mental set we find that they adapt it to suit their own mentality, just as they do language or material civilization. For example, the Welsh, tho Protestant, have an emotional form of Protestantism which, psychologically speaking, is more akin to Roman Catholicism than to Lutheranism. Our Southern negroes furnish another example of fitting a religion to a race. It is a fact perfectly well known to all who are familiar with negro religions that these religions, tho called by the same names, have scarcely any points in common with the religions of the whites.

"This one mode of thought-expression is so varied and important that whole books could be written on race and religion; but we have only attempted to touch upon some of the more important and obvious relations.

"The effect of crossing or interbreeding two dissimilar races is very different from the point of view of the individuals produced, and that of the race or people produced. An individual resulting from a cross of dissimilar races may be mentally superior (or inferior) to either. When a large number of such persons exist in a country, social, political, religious, and all other institutions must be in a state of unstable equilibrium, for none of the existing institutions which were fitted to the mental set of the parent races can fit that of the new and as yet heterogeneous race."

CURRENT - POETRY

MAURICE MAETERLINCK and **Emile Verhaeren** are the only living Belgian writers whose work was known to American readers before Belgium became the most pitied of nations. Now, however, the publishers are bringing out books likely to increase our knowledge of Belgian literature. Among these, special mention must be made of "Belgian Poems, Chants Patriotiques et Autres Poèmes," by **Emile Cammaerts**, which has recently come from the press of the John Lane Company.

These poems are printed in French, but on the page opposite each one is given a translation into English. The one which we quote follows closely the rhythm of its French original. It commemorates one of the most beautiful events of the war—England's hospitality to the Belgian refugees.

THE BLIND MAN AND HIS SON

BY EMILE CAMMAERTS

(Translated by Alfred Perceval Graves)

"I hear no more the distant roar
Of the enemy's gun;
Where are we, O my son?"
"My father, safe on England's shore!"

"I hear no more the frantic wind
Amid the cordage moan;
Again my fumbling footsteps find
Firm sand with pebbles strown.
My son, are all our miseries o'er?"
"Father, we stand on England's shore."

"Kind words I can not understand
Are falling on my ear;
Far, far am I from my own land.
Why is their sound so dear?"
"O father, it is England's speech
That welcomes us upon the beach."

"My son, a fragrance sweet yet sharp
As liberty's own breath
My soul inhales; it stirs my harp
And wakens it from death.
Bird, tree, and brook with sweet turmoil
Of home so much they mind me.
Why should they loose my sorrow's coil,
Why such refreshment find me?"
"Father, you rest on English soil."

"Bow down, my son, bow down with me,
And, knee to knee,
Let each first lay his war-bruised hand
On this good earth, his warm lips press
Against it, praying next to his own land
That God this fair free English soil may bless."

Another poem by this writer we give in the English version of Lord Curzon of Kedleston. We take it from Lord Curzon's "War Poems and Other Translations" (John Lane Company), a book which is the fruit of extraordinary scholarship and skill in verse-making. The translator has not closely imitated the form of the original, but he has faithfully reproduced its spirit.

SONG OF THE BELGIANS

BY EMILE CAMMAERTS

(Translated by Lord Curzon of Kedleston)

Reck not that your wounds are bleeding,
Reck not that your voice is weak:
Louder than the roar of cannon,
Higher than the battle-shriek,

Sing, my countrymen, the story
Of the fields we have not won,
Fields of failure but of glory,
'Neath this fair autumnal sun:
Sing how, when the tempter whispered,
"Buy your safety with your shame,"
Said we, "Sooner no dishonor
Shall defile the Belgian name!"

Here, amid the smoking ruins,
Dinant, Aershot, Termond,
Beat the drum and blow the bugle,
Dance to the unwonted sound!
Belgians, dance and sing our glory
On this consecrated ground—
Eyes are burning, brains are turning—
Heed not! dance the merry round!

Come with flaming beechen branches,
And the music of the drum;
Come, and strew them on the earth-heaps
Where our dead lie buried, come!
Choose a day like this, my brothers,
When the wind a pattern weaves
'Mid the shivering poplar tree-tops,
When the scent of fallen leaves
Floats like perfume through the woodland,
As it doth to-day, that so
Some sweet odor of our good land
May be with them, down below.

We will pray the earth they held so
Dear, to rock them in her arm,
On her vast and ample bosom
Once again to make them warm,
So that haply, as they slumber,
They may dream of battles new,
Dream that Brussels is retaken,
That Malines is theirs anew,
That Namur, Liège, and Louvain
See their armies enter in,
Till they thunder, in the under-
World, into a waste Berlin!

Reck not that your wounds are bleeding,
Reck not that your voice is weak:
Deeper than the roar of cannon,
Higher than the battle-shriek,
E'en altho your wounds are bleeding,
E'en altho your heart-strings break,
Sing of hope and hate unshaken,
'Neath this fair autumnal sun:
Sing how, when the tempter whispered,
"Sweet is vengeance, when 'tis done,"
Said we louder, "We are prouder,
Mercy's garland to have won!"

Lord Curzon's book contains translations from the French, Italian, Greek, and Hindu into English, and from English into Latin. One of the most interesting of the poems is this translation from Dr. Louis Frechette, a Canadian poet who has proved his poetic mastery of both the French and the English languages.

THE ENGLISH FLAG

The French-Canadian and His Son

BY LOUIS FRECHETTE

(Translated by Lord Curzon of Kedleston)

"It is the flag of England!
Stainless, against the sky,
Where is the land but sees it
Floating in majesty?

"It gleams on every shore-line,
Where progress forward sweeps,
Beyond the furthest forests,
Beyond the stormiest deeps.

"And wheresoe'er man's spirit
Fares on, it streams before,
Like Noah's dove, or lightning
From Sinai flashed of yore.

"Forget the days of tempest,
And low, my son, incline,
Because to-day this banner
Floats o'er thy head and mine."

"Father—forgive my daring—
Have we not also one?"
"Ah, yes, there is another,
To kneel and kiss, my son!"

Here is a religious poem of a kind all too rare in these days of wholesale bloodshed. Some of the images suggest the work of Francis Thompson, but the expression is simpler; it is less Latin. The author's name is not known in the United States, but it will be known if he (or she) has written many poems equal to this. We quote it from the *Ave Maria*.

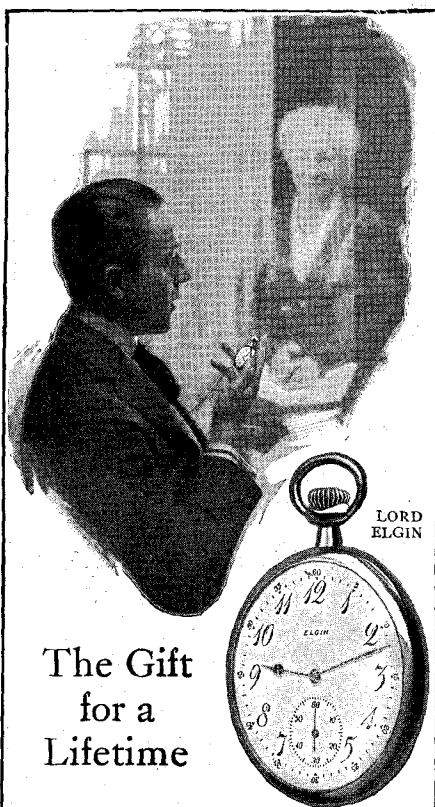
THE HOLY THREE IN EGYPT

BY M. WOELLWARTH

When in Egypt lived the Three
We call the Holy Family,
All their humble dwelling round
Lay a tiny strip of ground.
Here Mary walked at eventide,
With Child Jesus at her side.
And where her robe's hem touched the earth
Sprang flowers white and blue to birth:
Eastern poppies glowing shone—
Flower lamps lit by the sun.
'Twixt the low hills and the sky
Snowy birds went fluttering by.
When the last pale rays of light
Were lost within the veil of night,
Then those dear and holy Three
Went to rest all silently—
Mary close beside her Sweet,
Gentle Joseph at their feet.

Now the things without a soul
Came gliding out from tree and hole—
Desert eagle, flying bat,
Leopard, lion, mouse, and rat;
Shy wild goat and prancing kid
Between the lynx and vulture slid;
All the things that creep and run—
Lizard, asp, chameleon—
Round the house till break of day
A strange and silent guard they lay.
When morning tossed the gay sun up,
A golden ball in sapphire cup,
Oft Mary saw with wondering eyes
Her little Son awake and rise.
There He stood in short white gown,
Pink and flushed and golden brown.
She watched Him cross the cottage floor,
She watched Him slip out through the door;

And when the beasts saw Him advance,
Each made a quaint obeisance.
She saw His tiny hand thrust through
The lion's mane, as tho He knew
His the power to subjugate
By love divine all fear and hate.
The wild ass and the fox He led:
A white dove fluttered round His head.
The others softly followed Him
Until He reached the desert rim;
For where the desert-line began,
He clapped His hands and off they ran.
When from this entrancing game
Back on dancing feet He came,
Mary ran her Lord to meet,
Kissed His robe, His hands, His feet;
And often, when she sat apart,
Pondered this thing in her heart.



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

Strunsky, Rose. Abraham Lincoln. Pp. 331. Illustrated. Index and map. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50 net.

Rose Strunsky has a new reason for the strife that divided the North and South. It was not the abolition of slavery, not State rights, but whether the large landholder or the small landholder should control the country. In the South large estates were worked by slaves (which were also property). In free States the small landholder had to pay for his labor. The underlying question at dispute was whether new States when they came into the Union should be controlled by slave-owning lords of the manor or by men who made a livelihood by the sweat of their brow. The life of Lincoln has been so admirably covered by other biographers that any new life of him must be more or less of a recapitulation. Rose Strunsky, however, treats in an interesting manner of Lincoln's origin, early struggles, love-affairs, journeyings on the Eighth Judicial Court Circuit in Illinois, his disappointments, and his debates with Douglass. All she writes helps us to follow the development of the character of Lincoln.

Kales, Albert M. Unpopular Government in the United States. Cloth. Pp. 263. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 net.

This is a clear analysis of the chief hindrance to the practise of democracy in the United States to-day and of the remedies which have appeared. The hindrance is, of course, boss or ring rule, holding its position extra-legally because of the necessary ignorance of the electorate. This ignorance is not due to any lack of intelligence on the part of voters, but to the terrifying number of candidates for a terrifying number of offices upon which a voter is expected to exercise his discrimination. The author says:

"Formerly unpopular government was founded upon the absence of any voting. To-day the electorate, while voting furiously, has nevertheless been deprived to a large extent of the ballot because a burden of knowledge . . . has been placed upon it which, under present conditions, it does not and can not fulfil. Thus, by the simple process of too much so-called popular democracy—that is, too much decentralization of governmental power and too much voting—we have arrived at the essential condition which invites the establishment of unpopular government—namely, the disfranchisement of the electorate."

The most direct cure for this situation lies in the reduction of the number of offices which have to be filled by election and the increase of the responsibility and power of those holding such offices. Again, the author says:

"The war on politocracy will never cease till some great national crisis has given birth to a new political philosophy and a sound practise under it which will sweep extra legal government from the field. That philosophy is summed up in three prosaic words: The Short Ballot. They are the emancipation proclamation for our government."

One must not think that the value of Professor Kales's book lies simply in its diagnosing of the complaint of the body politic as others have diagnosed it, and prescribing the remedy that is becoming

more and more popular. He has done more than that. His analysis of the complaint is supported by a careful study of the rise of the extra-legal government in American political life and a similar examination of the newer electoral and governmental methods which are being tried out. In addition to chapters on the Australian ballot and on the initiative, referendum, and recall, there are excellent chapters on the commission form of government in small cities, and the application of those principles to the larger cities and the State, on methods of selecting and retiring judges, and on changes in the plan of the Federal Government. Altogether it is the kind of a book every earnest student of politics should read.

Hicks, Amy Mall. The Craft of Hand-Made Rugs. Pp. 250. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$2.

The handicraft of colonial days was successful because it came through the needs of the colonial pioneer. "They were made to please the worker; consequently they were made with real joy and became beautiful as an expression of joy." The general interest aroused by the Arts and Crafts movement has revived certain old-time industries, and this book is a "practical guide for those who are interested in the hand-made rugs of our grandmother's day." There are descriptions, with fine illustrations, of the braided rug, the scalloped rug, the knitted rug, the crocheted, needle-woven, and the rag rug. Specific directions are given for the proper choice of material, shape, and color, rules for dyeing, and methods of making. The author adds several chapters on the applied arts of stencil-making and an interesting chapter on old-time lights: bayberry-candles and tallow dips.

Cooper, Elizabeth. My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 262. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50 net.

The last stronghold of the mysterious East is the hearts of its women. All the world now treads its streets and interprets the secrets of its common life, but within the courtyards and behind the lattices there is an unexplored country. "The real Chinese woman, with her hopes, her fears, her romances, her children, and her religion, is still undiscovered." In "My Lady of the Chinese Courtyard," a series of fascinating letters written by the gifted wife of a very high Chinese official to her husband when he accompanied Prince Chung on his trip around the world, there is a remarkable revelation both of the character and the influence of the Chinese home. The letters are so clever, so charming, so altogether unusual that we wish to believe them genuine, and the author encourages us to accept their reality. The book rivals "My Lady of the Decoration" in interest and piquancy, in its interpretation of the Eastern life and the deeper notes of human experience which the reader is glad to hear and to remember.

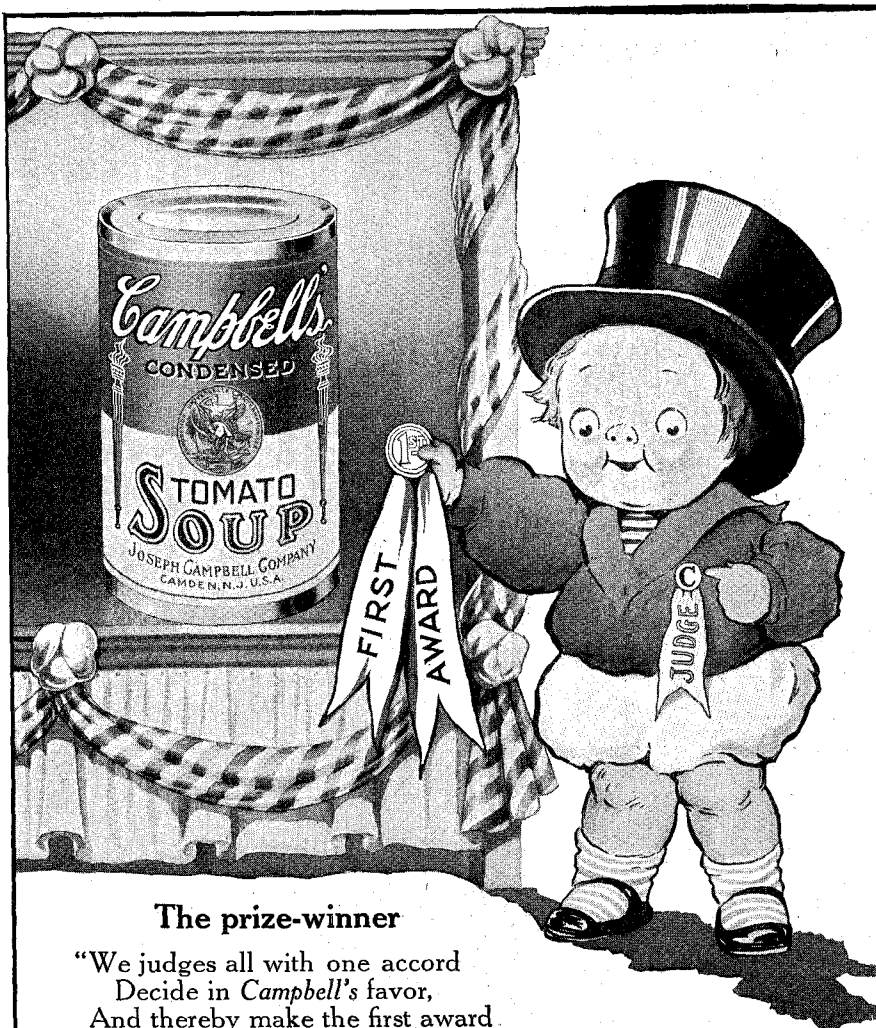
Jastrow, M., Jr., Ph.D. Hebrew and Babylonian Traditions. 8vo, pp. xvii-476. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50 net.

In five lectures delivered at Oberlin College the professor of Semitic languages at the University of Pennsylvania has

discuss Hebrew and Babylonian relations, accounts of creation, the Sabbath, life after death, and ethics. He has furnished for the lectures a series of useful footnotes, and added an appendix on Hebrew and Babylonian accounts of the Deluge. His point of view is that heretofore emphasis has been laid on the points of resemblance existing between Babylonian and Israelitic literature, concepts, and ideals; that what is needed now is a discernment of the differences; and that in these will be found the reason why the Hebrews, with the cultural help of Greeks and Romans, laid the foundation of modern civilization. Dr. Jastrow brought to his task an unusual equipment in a first-hand knowledge of sources, and an independence of view-point which refreshes while it challenges the attention of the reader. He holds a view, however, that is shared by few Assyriologists, that Semites preceded Sumerians in settling Babylonia. But he agrees with nearly all Biblical scholars who are also acquainted with matters Babylonian, that the inhabitants of Babylonia and the Hebrews started with a common stock of traditions, and that Babylonian influence in Palestine helped in maintaining that residuum of these which is evident in the Old Testament. While the themes treated by Dr. Jastrow are none of them new, and most of them have been repeatedly and voluminously discussed, the discussion of them together and the resolution of the problems which they present by one and the same solvent were well worth while. The analysis of the Babylonian epics into their constituent elements is in some respects an advance over anything that precedes it, tho some of the conclusions need further fortifying. The volume is to be heartily commended for its survey of the closest parallels of Hebrew with Babylonian literature, and for its contribution to the clarifying of ideas concerning sources and the progress of development.

Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) and Amanda K. Coomaraswamy. *Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists*. 8vo, pp. xii-400. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.50 net.

To the general reader interested in the folk-thought, poetry, and art of the Indian peninsula rarely does the opportunity come to acquire a book, covering these three departments, so attractive in matter and form as this volume. Its principal contents are a summary of the two Indian epics—the “*Ramayana*” and the “*Mahabharata*”—giving in condensed but attractive shape the principal episodes which make up the two great composite poems. Besides these there is a résumé of the mythology which has grown up around the person of the Buddha, including the legendary and the historical bases, and some of the stories of Hinduism clustering about Shiva and others. The letter-text is lit up by thirty-two full-page illustrations in color, from originals by Indian artists, under the direction of a member of the famous Tagore family, of which the recent receiver of the Nobel prize for literature is a member. The task of selection and condensation is excellently performed, the English is excellent, and the volume as a whole is an exceptionally good piece of book-making, attractive, and satisfying. Sister Nivedita died two years ago, but her collaborator has finished the work in the spirit in which it was begun, and the publishers have done their part in making the book well worth possessing.



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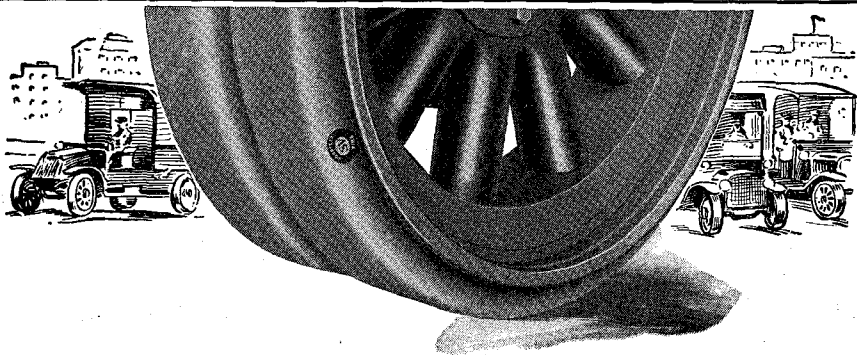
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(2505)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A NEW TENNIS CHAMPION OUT OF THE WEST

CALIFORNIA, observes one sporting authority, may well be proud of her native sons, for on Tuesday of last week William M. Johnston won the National Lawn Tennis Championship at Forest Hills, L. I., "as a champion should win," and Maurice E. McLoughlin "lost as only a champion should lose"; and on the following day Johnston and Griffin won the doubles championship from McLoughlin and Bundy, California youth defeating California experience. That on the day of the singles match 7,000 faces in the grand stand wore "that tense expression that was so familiar at the Polo Grounds in former years when the Giants had a good chance to pull ahead in the ninth inning," proves to the *New York Times* that tennis is rapidly gaining vogue as a popular sport. But that tenseness of expression was fully justified by the event, in the judgment of all tennis-followers, for a 115-pound stripling of twenty was beating the "California Comet," the man acclaimed last year as the world's greatest tennis-player. And, writes Fred Hawthorne in *The Tribune*, "besides being the youngest man who ever held the championship, Johnston probably had the most terrific struggle before McLoughlin succumbed to superior speed and staying power that was ever witnessed in a national championship tournament." P. A. Vaile, the internationally recognized authority on tennis, a veteran of English and Australian courts, considers the match the best he has ever seen. Moreover, says another writer in the same paper,

It can be said without fear of contradiction that few if any big sporting fixtures of the past ever appealed so strongly to the emotions. There was no bitterness toward the youthful Johnston. His pluck, his amazing skill, his approved court generalship carried an appeal for all. Not one there was, perhaps, who did not constantly give him full credit for the fight he was making so near the pinnacle of lawn-tennis fame, but few there were who were not against him simply because they wanted to see McLoughlin win. This is why so many took his defeat so much to heart.

When the match was over Johnston was picked up by his admirers and carried off the field amid the cheers of the crowd. Next, two of "Mac's" friends picked him up in like manner. It was then, we read in *The Tribune*,

That the wonderful hold McLoughlin has on the public was demonstrated. Women stood up with tears running down their cheeks as the fallen idol was carried from the arena. Even some of the men who had seen the great Californian defeated in the brilliant struggle, gulped and swallowed hard as McLoughlin disappeared in a doorway.

Before reaching the finals in the "All

Comers," Johnston defeated several of the fastest players in the country, including R. Norris Williams, who was national champion last year, tho officially rated below McLoughlin. In the final match he lost one set to McLoughlin 1-6, then, to the amazement of most spectators, took the next three 6-0, 7-5, 10-8. No one who saw the match, writes Grantland Rice in the New York Tribune, can ever forget two features:

1. The way McLoughlin, with only one point between him and defeat, on stroke after stroke rallied and fought back until the time came when sheer grit could no longer stand before superior play.

2. The way Johnston, balked of that one needed point in the fourth match, almost rushed from his feet with victory at hand, refused to be stampeded, but continued the battle until the tide came his way.

Another writer declares that "McLoughlin in the last six games, worn down to the point of exhaustion, reeling on his feet, gave one of the greatest exhibitions of unfaltering courage in the face of almost certain defeat that has ever been seen on a court in this country." Herbert, of *The Tribune*, greets the achievement of the youthful champion in these words:

In the first place, William M. Johnston is a great lawn-tennis player—greater than many of us, who have not seen him on the courts each day of the last week, had been led to believe. On the strict merits of the play yesterday he deserved to win, and there is no hesitancy in predicting for him a wonderful future if he takes proper care of his physical body. He acted strong enough, but he is light of build, almost frail, and in this, his growing period, must aim to build and store up energy.

Without detracting from the credit due Johnston, it must be said that McLoughlin was not quite the McLoughlin of a year ago, when he beat Norman E. Brookes and the late Anthony F. Wilding in the Davis Cup matches. He has lost some of that dynamic power which gave the impression of untiring energy. He did not have the same speed and the same pace on the ball off his forehead, particularly in the fourth set, when he seemed to sacrifice the drive of his all-conquering attack for the sake of accuracy on account of weariness.

McLoughlin was a tired man in that fourth set, which he worked so hard to win, and showed it. He never missed an opportunity to reach the seat of a welcoming chair between games, and his manner of rising from it as he saw his opponent in position bespoke almost exhaustion.

Johnston was tired, too. The heat was more oppressive than those in the stands realized, and both men were giving of every ounce of their power.

As to the winner's game, it is sound and forceful. His forehead drive carried more pace consistently than any I have ever seen. His backhand was sure, accurate, and fast. He did not count so strongly as McLoughlin on a severe service, but on the whole he placed it remarkably well, and frequently had McLoughlin running around the ball and so far out of position that it was an easy matter to chop it across court for a sure ace.

Johnston also played with his head as

KEEP YOUR GOING BUSINESS GOING

By C. T. SOUTHWICK

DOES a Captain of Industry have to face bigger risks in business than other men? Yes. Does he operate on certain sound principles of business that the average man knows nothing of or disregards? Yes.

Any principle of business which guides men of big affairs deserves the sharp attention of other ambitious men. Surely, therefore, the Principle of Permanency in Business—and there is such a thing—should be pasted in every hat until the owner has a Captain-of-Industry-Sense of its vital importance.

Before stating this important principle, here is one of the plainest examples of how it works in the words of Wm. Gray, President of Gray & Davis, Inc., Manufacturers of Automobile Starting-Lighting Systems.

"When we build a new plant or warehouse we figure just how much that building is going to earn for us. We look to that building as cold-bloodedly for earnings as if it were a big machine bought on a daily rated output, and *we don't propose to let its earnings be wiped out by a fire which can be mechanically extinguished without even the help of a \$2-a-day watchman.*"

"So," added Mr. Gray, "we equip our buildings with Grinnell Sprinklers which put out all fires automatically. The heat of a fire rises to the ceiling and melts a sensitive valve in a water pipe; automatically a loud fire alarm is set off, while the spray drowns the fire immediately under it."

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He will not rankly tolerate the Risk of Fire, when there is a simple and standard method of reducing this Risk over 96%—by the well-known invention of Frederick Grinnell.

And to cover his remaining 4% Fire Risk he takes out full insurance at the extremely low rate offered him by all insurance companies.

So far as Fire goes, therefore, your Captain of Industry is permanently in business.

In the same way he scans the horizon for other dangers, for the "streak of bad luck" which so often puts men down and out. He may have reason to fear such Risks as tariff changes, style changes and fads, sumptuary and liability laws, expiring patents, new substitutes, labor troubles, movement of trade uptown or to another city, etc. He notes that some Risks have been well charted and therefore can be avoided or minimized. The Fire Risk beautifully illustrates the well-charted class since it has been the subject of study by scientists and insurance actuaries for generations.

With this in mind anyone can apply the guiding principle of

"Permanency in Business". It is this: "Remove all commonly known and charted Risks of business so that they cannot later disrupt well-laid plans, or menace the life of the business." If possible, remove them so effectually that they may be put out of mind. For, a man who directs big affairs, if he hopes to survive at all, needs to confine his energies and wits to foreseeing and avoiding the countless *uncharted Risks* just as the river pilot must be always alert for shifting sandbars in a changing channel.

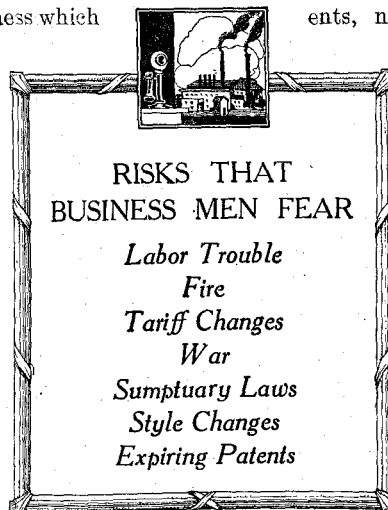
Why should not any small or medium sized concern adopt this "Permanency-in-Business" principle? Why not, since it is unnecessary even to tie up cash to get a Grinnell System? Construction companies pay cash for a system and contract with the manufacturers of the Grinnell System to install it in a building, accepting in payment from the owner of the building the annual premium savings effected by the drop in insurance rates, until reimbursed. Thereafter the savings go into *net profits of the owner*.

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The consultation department of this company was organized some years ago especially to secure preliminary data as to cost, rates, savings, etc., in response to inquiries. Write for information blank today.

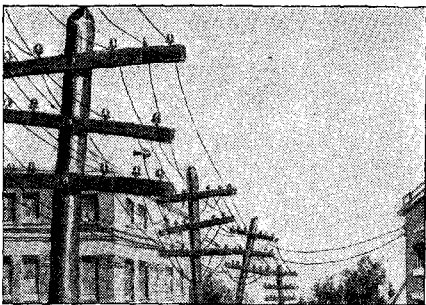
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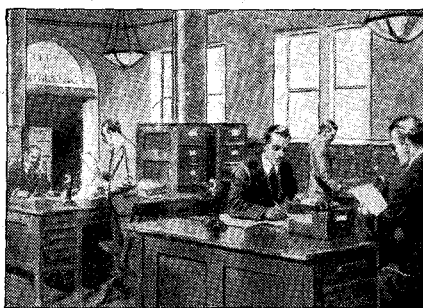
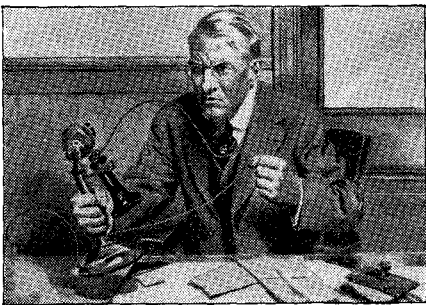
Hidden Factors of Service



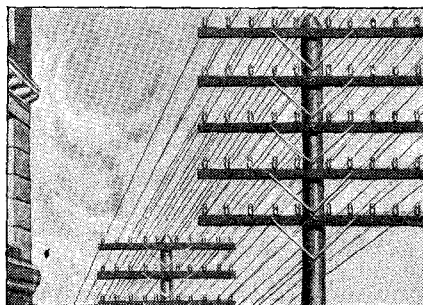
Records kept like this are practically useless for the management of a business. Efficiency is impossible and funds for improvement cannot be obtained.



Such methods result in a telephone line which can give only poor service.



Records, statistics and accounts kept like this are available for a complete knowledge of the cost and efficiency of each department of the business.



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well as with his hand and eyes. His court-craft was pretty to watch and was rarely at fault. He knew McLoughlin's strength overhead and kept away from it; he knew McLoughlin's skill at the net and aimed constantly to keep him deep; he knew McLoughlin's weakness off the backhand and played to it on every opportunity.

He had a way, too, apparently of delaying his stroke a fraction of a second until he could read McLoughlin's move, and then crossed him. Altogether he was constantly alive to every little advantage which could be gained by drawing his opponent out of position.

Johnston's courage was tested, too. After losing the first set so easily many a player would have acknowledged defeat in facing an opponent like McLoughlin, but not so with this youth of twenty years.

Again in the fourth set he was no whit dismayed by twice losing the match point and having McLoughlin, in a great uphill fight, carry the games to deuce. He fought on quite as coolly and skilfully with McLoughlin twice serving and the vantage game against him and broke through each time.

And out of it all, including the disappointment and chagrin for those who rooted so hard and long for McLoughlin to win, much good for lawn-tennis may come. There has been insistent talk of the Comet's retirement if he earned the trophy, on which he has two legs, for his own this year. Now, perchance, McLoughlin has been saved to the sport for another year at least.

A TALK WITH VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

TO chat cozily with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg may seem to the average American, to one not of German extraction, a good deal like taking tea with a Bengal tiger. We are so accustomed to view the distorted likeness of the great German Chancellor through the tricky medium of press dispatches, cartoons, and impressionistic portrayals by hostile writers, or to fancy we discover his "iron personality" between the lines of diplomatic correspondence, that his private personality is passed over, and we come to regard him more as an implement of State than as a human being. Fortunately, there is at least one picture of him that comes direct from the pen of a man who has met him personally. To be sure, this interviewer of the Chancellor bears the German-sounding name of Franz Hugo Krebs, but we are assured by the *Boston Globe*, in which Mr. Krebs's story appears, that the writer is an American-born citizen, a resident of Boston and New York, and a veteran of the Spanish War. In the course of a recent visit to Berlin he met the Chancellor by appointment to plead for the reopening of the cable between Germany and America of which the service had been discontinued shortly after the beginning of the war. The personality that confronted him in the "palace" on Wilhelmstrasse he describes for *The Globe* and for the *Wheeler Syndicate* as that of "an idealist of the workaday kind." He comes away with a sense of

deep admiration for the Chancellor, altho he recalls an assertion often heard in Germany: "We'll make a clean sweep of our diplomats after the war!" Of the physical characteristics of this celebrated diplomat, he says:

We then went into a third room, as large as either of the other two. There was a huge desk in the room. A man was seated behind it, wearing the undress uniform of a general, with no order or decoration save the Iron Cross.

There was a rug on the floor—panther or leopard, I don't know which—for as I was looking around a bit, in order to get a bird's-eye view of my surroundings, the man behind the desk began to rise, and kept on rising, and finally, when he had fully risen, came around to the side of the desk, held out his hand, gave mine a cordial shake, and motioning me to a chair said, "I am very glad to see you."

How tall is the Chancellor? Frankly, I don't know; I know that I stand five feet ten in my socks, and he towered above me, and my hand rested in the palm of his as a child's hand might rest in mine.

The Chancellor has a remarkable face. He wears a closely cropped beard; his hair is iron-gray; his face is deeply lined.

Ambassador Gerard told me that the Chancellor reminded him somewhat of Lincoln, and I understand it, but I did not see in his face that tender, all-embracing sense of the fellowship of man that seems to me to be vividly present in many of the pictures of Lincoln.

The Chancellor has the face of one to whom men may mean comparatively little, but who is interested in a broad way in the history of mankind in the past and in its future development as well.

The personal touch was to me lacking; but, remember, it could not be there and have him the great and wonderful exponent that he is of the most perfect human machine on the face of the earth.

In Germany the welfare of the State comes first, after that follow the rights of the individual.

The interviewer had brought with him a letter setting forth formally the petition for the reopening of the cable service. This the Chancellor read through. The subsequent conversation Mr. Krebs records in detail:

"But, Mr. Krebs," he said, "do you think for a minute that the British would allow the cable to be opened?"

"Yes, your Excellency, provided it is done under such conditions that Germany can not gain anything and the United States gains everything."

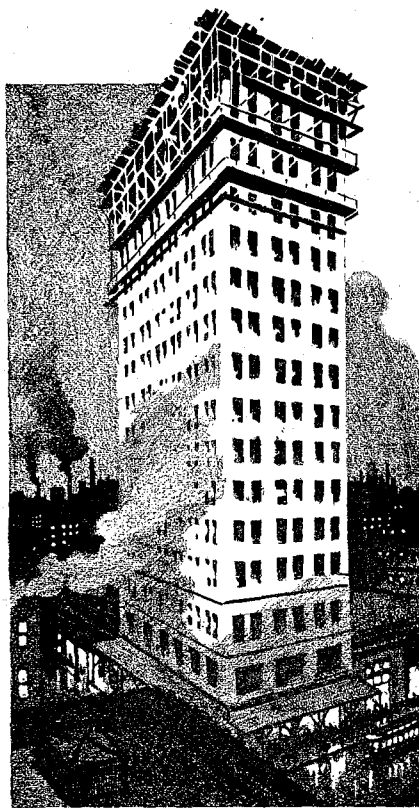
"But would public opinion in the United States favor the cable being reopened?"

I answered in the affirmative.

Turning in his chair and striking his hand on the desk, the Chancellor said:

"We shall do more than you suggest. We will, if cable-communication can be restored, allow the American Ambassador and consular representatives to use the cable. We will also allow all properly accredited American newspaper representatives to use the cable and send out their reports uncensored, except as to military or naval operations which might be deemed prejudicial to Germany's best interests.

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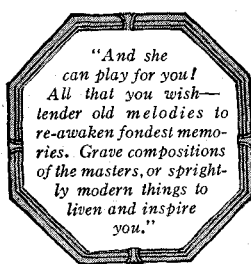
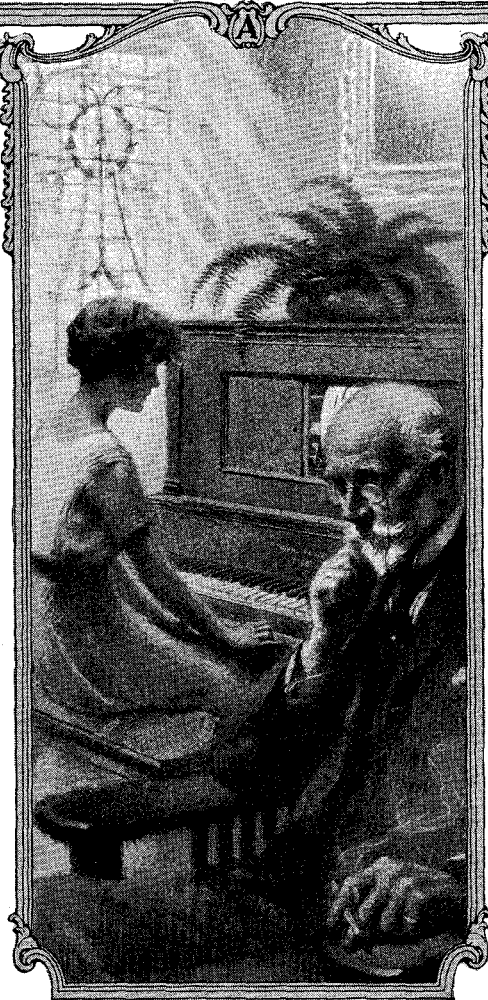
INSIDE the door lies the deepest, purest joy of life. It is the joy of music. To millions that door has been locked. They have been barred out, not by a lack of music feeling—for that is instinctive to everyone—simply by a lack of music's mechanics—of mere *note knowledge*.

That door of music was opened at the coming of the Pianola. The scaffolding of music, the notes themselves, it supplies. But it can almost immediately make of you—of everyone—a true musician, because it enables you to press your own music feeling into the instrument with exactly the spirit of a great pianist.

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It means for him, for you, a new and almost incredible source of joy. It means that the greatest masters of music beauty can



be brought as intimately close to you as is Dickens or Balzac—the great masters of the pen.

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It means the development of a deep, true love and understanding of music that simple piano lessons alone could never perhaps develop. For scales develop only

the *mechanical* ability—never the full abiding delight in the intelligent *understanding* of music.

That understanding—the very living soul of music—the Pianola will surely bring to your child. It will teach her to interpret music for herself—to love music—to take an infinitely greater interest in learning to play herself, by hand.

How is it that an instrument can, with automatic perfection, produce the note-structure of any music for you and yet allow you with infinite delicacy to put your own music-feeling into it—just as the great musicians do?

How?

Through a series of inventions which make it possible to weave through the notes themselves the moving beauties of emotion, of intensest human feeling—the life-force behind music. These inventions it is that set the Pianola far beyond the merely correctly mechanical but humanly unresponsive "player-piano."

They mean that in tempo and tonal variation the Pianola can easily, simply, respond to your every mood; that you can instinctively express that mood, and through any music—popular or classical, grave or gay.

So you can literally *press beauty* into music which, without these

A patented device that will automatically and correctly operate the "pedal" when desired.

The Automatic Sustaining Pedal

wonderful inventions, had been mere notes—soulless, unemotional, unmoving.

One great invention—the like of which is not to be found on any other instrument—gives you command of "time." It shows you when and how to play—now gravely and majestically, now brightly, with hurried, tripping measures.

It enables you to interpret with infinite meaning—to introduce into your playing the thousand little graces of tempo, the delicate retards and rests and sprightly accelerations that bring out the subtle beauty of the music.

It makes of you, in fact, a finished artist of the piano.

Another invention, likewise exclusive with the Pianola, gives you command of one of the greatest of the pianist's arts—causing the melody to sing above the accompaniment. At the same time it removes the cause of one of the severest criticisms against the player-piano—the marring emphasis of the bass—the insistent and monotonous thump, thump of deep chords whose presence should only be suggested.

And still another invention takes care for you of the difficult and highly technical art of pedaling. It makes the "loud"

The Pianola's wonderful patented guide to correct tempo and interpretation. Makes musicianly playing possible to all.

The Metrostyle

An important and exclusive device that automatically emphasizes the "melody" notes either in the treble or bass.

The Themodist

pedal serve its proper purpose of sustaining harmonious notes and chords instead of simply producing loud, jangling tones, as it must if improperly used.

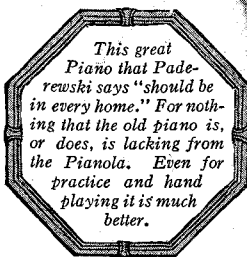
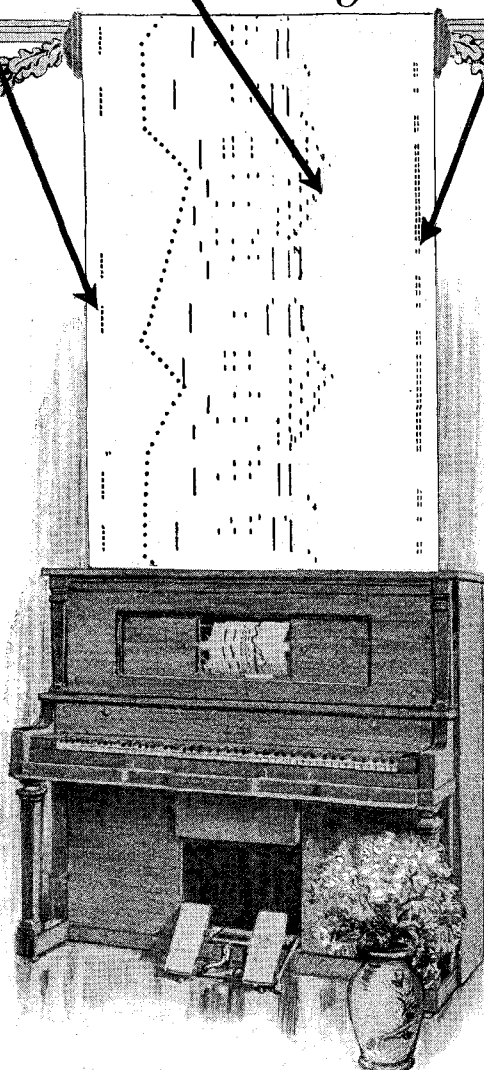
So, one by one, problems quite unattainable by the "player-piano" are met by the Pianola. The dulled melody is brought out. The over-insistent bass is regulated. The dead monotony of tempo is banished. The "feelinglessness" is gone. At a step you enter into the wonderful heritage of musical self-expression through music's most beautiful and comprehensive instrument, the piano. At a step you feel the power to regulate melody just as the great pianists do, who simply do so because they possess the "music mechanics" which the Pianola supplies even more effectively to you.

We want you to hear and know the Pianola—the real Pianola that towers musically so far above the so-called "player-pianos" its great success has brought upon the market. And that you may hear this wonderful instrument, we ask you to write us direct so that we may tell you the music house in your vicinity that handles it. We will also send you free a beautiful and impressive catalog, if you write.

Address Dept. U-9

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL NEW YORK

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There is but one Pianola. It is made only by the Aeolian Company. And only in the following models:

The Steinway Pianola
The Wheelock Pianola
The Stroud Pianola
The Steck Pianola
The Stuyvesant Pianola
The famous Weber Pianola

Prices from \$550

Transportation charges added on Pacific Coast



That each Light in your home may be better and cheaper!

Each new advance in the science of illumination finds quick reflection in the lamps that light your home.

For as each new thought or new material or new method of construction is tested and approved by the scientists in our Research Laboratories at Schenectady, it is at once communicated to our manufacturing centers at Cleveland and Harrison, and to various other makers entitled to receive MAZDA Service.

For the mission of MAZDA Service is not only to study and experiment and test such new ideas, but to see that every practical thought is quickly placed at the disposal of the manufacturers of MAZDA Lamps—so that the lighting of your home may steadily grow better and cheaper.

And thus the word MAZDA etched on a lamp is not the name of that lamp, or of a type of construction, but the Mark of this scientific research, assuring you that any lamp so marked embodies the latest advances in the science of incandescent lighting.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
4622

MAZDA

"Not the name of a thing, but the mark of a Service"

news, Germany is willing that they should have it; Germany has nothing to conceal from the world."

A moment or two passed in a brown study. Musingly, the Chancellor then commented:

"It is sometimes very hard for us to understand you Americans, but you certainly have a great deal of push and ingenuity. Well, I will take this matter under consideration, and if I find that the cable can be repaired, of course the matter must then be taken up by us with the Government of the United States, as it would be only through its influence that the cable could be reopened and operated."

Then, looking me straight in the eyes, the Chancellor asked me a series of fairly rapid-fire questions.

"When did you leave the United States?"

"Three weeks ago."

"What was the state of public opinion then?"

"Strongly in favor of the Allies."

"Why?"

"Partly on account of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium; partly on account of a very kindly feeling for France; partly on account of our close financial relations with Great Britain, and largely on account of the violent propaganda carried on in the United States by Germans and German-Americans."

"Don't the American people believe that a man has a right to show his fondness for the land of his birth?"

"Yes, your Excellency, they do, and are very sympathetic in all matters of that kind; but suppose conditions were reversed, and suppose the United States and Great Britain were at war, and further suppose that there were about 2,500,000 Americans by birth living in Germany and enough more of American descent to bring the number up to about 20,000,000; suppose, also, that 75 per cent. of your people favored Great Britain, and that practically all of your upper classes did so, and suppose that your Government desired to remain neutral, how long would you tolerate an agitation such as has been carried on in the United States for months past? Under those conditions wouldn't you stop it with an iron hand, before it had gained any considerable headway?"

It was the American's turn to put questions. He elicited an expression of the Chancellor's conviction that German victory was certain, and then requested an explanation of the reputed German hatred of the British. The German's reply is remarkable in several respects:

The answer, calmly given, was:

"No, I do not think that hate is the proper word to describe their feeling; we have only had a united Germany for about forty-five years, but see what we have accomplished in that time. We have, I believe, the most scientifically conducted Government that the world has ever known, and we have practically succeeded in eliminating extreme poverty."

"The upper classes in Great Britain, who have for generations past lived in luxury and comfort, have given little thought to the millions of wretched slum-dwellers in their large cities."

"To the German mind such an attitude seems not merely selfish and cruel, but unscientific. Now, in its hour of peril,

A Healthy Brain and a Healthy Body

How To Get and Keep Them

FIVE NEW BRAIN AND BODY BUILDING BOOKS

Health Habits and How to Train Them

Written in direct helpful style—no fads—no freakish and impracticable advice—

just plain HELP for every man who would make a small investment in life's greatest asset—GOOD HEALTH. No tiring, wearisome series of hard exercises, just light health-bringing practices and habits worth cultivating and easy to adopt. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated, 50c.

Health Culture for Busy Men

An easy and interesting course of health habits, practices, exercises for busy men. A few minutes a day will keep you fit—shows how to relieve indigestion, constipation, obesity, etc. Cloth, illustrated, 50c.

Healthy Brain and Healthy Body

An intensely interesting and inspiring volume giving valuable hints and helps for the cultivation of mental, physical and moral poise and strength. Getting rid of harmful habits—forming new and profitable ones, etc. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated, 50c.

Health and Right Breathing

A valuable handbook for every man and woman. Many diagrams outline the positions of the organs of the body and show how breathing affects them. It deals with the values of different kinds of breathing—breathing for power—for repose—for voice production, etc. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated, 50c.

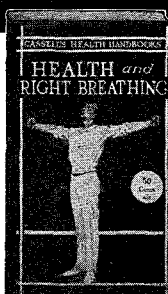
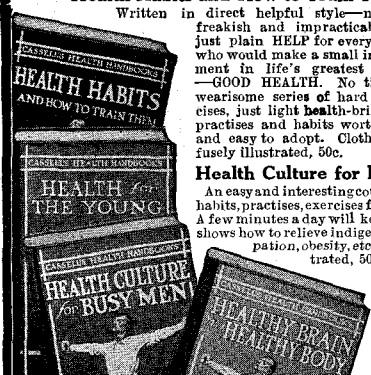
Health for the Young

Hints and helps which will lighten the responsibilities of child training. A valuable guide for the rearing of lusty, sturdy boyhood and girlhood—for the attainment and preservation of mental, moral and physical poise and power. Cloth, illustrated, 50c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

354 Fourth Avenue

New York



what assistance can those unfortunate beings offer to the country that has given them birth alone?"

The Chancellor then said, and his voice suddenly sounded as cold as ice:

"We are not unfamiliar with the stories circulated about us by the British since this war began. Was it not Shakespeare who said:

Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something,
nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

"And while we do not hold the masses of British gentlemen responsible for the circulation of these libels, we do feel that it is an indication of an underlying brutality in the British that places them outside the pale of our regard as intellectual and moral equals."

WHAT THEY SAY BEHIND THE PLATE

A FAVORITE delusion of the average baseball enthusiast is that a constant warfare is kept up behind the plate at any league game, and that the players and the umpire are continually exchanging words of wrath, contempt, and mutual vituperation. There may be instances wherein this is true, in the case of particularly bad-tempered umpires and extraordinarily querulous players, but George Wiltse, formerly of the New York Giants, and now pitching for the Federals in Brooklyn, insists that this is rare indeed. To prove what good-tempered people they are behind the plate, and how wrongly the fans interpret the conversations in which they indulge, he gives us a specimen of this talk. In *Judge* he remarks:

No umpire was as fond of talking with the men while play was going on as the late Tim Hurst, and here is a sample of the kind of gossip which went on at the plate and which the fans, being unable to hear it, erroneously thought was an exchange of sentiments of ill feeling:

MR. HURST—One bawl!

CATCHER—Hey, Tim! Pipe the good-looker over there in Box 26—the one with the blue hat? She comes here every day to see me.

BATTER—Get out! If she comes here to see you, it's because she's fond of dumb animals.

MR. HURST—That's one on you, Jimmy. He certainly got you that time. One strike. ROOTERS—Robber, robber! Get your specs! Give us a square deal!

BATTER—Was you up to the menagerie on Sunday, Tim?

MR. HURST—I were not. And why?

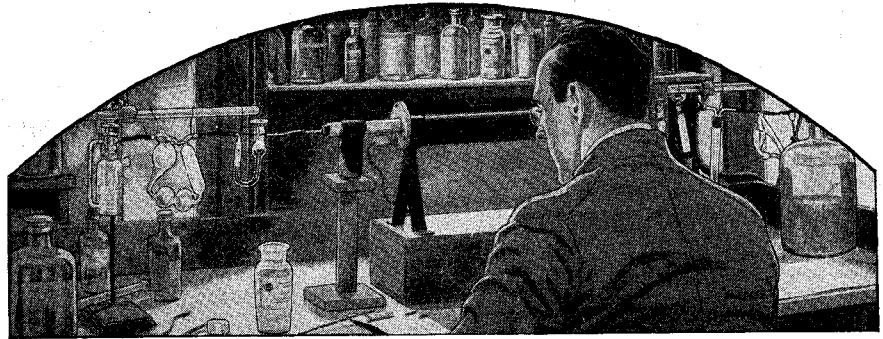
BATTER—I thought I missed you. Your cage was empty.

CATCHER—Ha, ha! Ho, ho, Tim! That's where you got one below the belt!

MR. HURST—Fow-ull bawl—two strikes! Jimmy, was you at the banquet at the Hot-stuff Club last night? I couldn't get around.

ROOTERS—Horse-thief! Door-mat grabber! Soak him!

CATCHER—I was there. It sure was a great racket!



How Did You Think Pens Were Made?

BEFORE my trip to Camden" (writes a recent visitor to the greatest pen plant in America) "I had some sort of a hazy idea that steel was somehow put in one end of a machine, and that pens were just ground out at the other.

"The very first thing I saw opened my eyes.

"Your laboratory (it had never occurred to me that a pen plant needed one):— If there is anything that is unfathomable to an ordinary human like me, it is a mysterious, uncanny array of bottles, retorts, siphons, and such things as I saw there.

"Chief Chemist patiently explained to me a lot of things about oxygen absorption, carbon, and so on, from which I managed to deduct that he was testing the latest shipment of steel, to determine whether or not it contained exactly the right percentage of carbon.

"When he told me this steel, from which all Esterbrook Pens were made, cost more than that in the mainspring of my watch, I thought I had reached the ultimate.

"But on top of this he was adding that the result from this one simple (?) test controlled the treatment of the steel through all its various stages of becoming a pen.

"I thought it would be a fine idea to just follow a batch of steel through to the finished pen. Somebody nailed that thought. It would take 20 whole days to make one little pen out of the piece of steel I held in my hand.

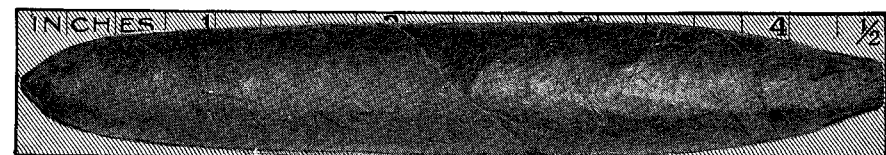
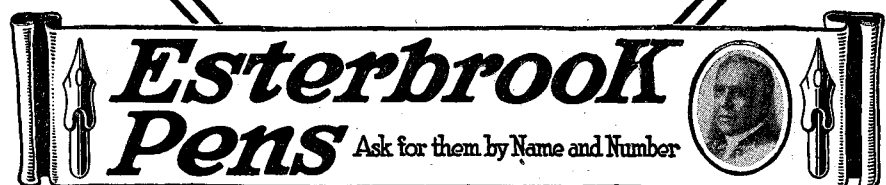
"Then surprise piled on surprise, until I found myself outside rubbing my eyes with amazement at all I had seen.

"Out of a myriad of impressions, too astonishing to detail, I retain a magnificent understanding of why some pens are so much better than others. Never again can I enjoy the blissful ignorance that all pens are alike."

Our visitor must voice the sentiments of millions of others, for we have to make more pens than all other American manufacturers put together, to fill the Esterbrook demand.

Send 10 cents for useful metal box containing the 12 most popular Esterbrook styles, including Falcon 048, the most popular pen in the world.

Esterbrook Pen Manufacturing Company
60-100 Delaware Avenue
Camden, N. J.



100 Edwin's GENUINE Havana Seconds \$1.90
From Factory Direct To YOU By Ex. or Parcel Post Prepaid
Made of Imported Havana Picadura, from our own plantations in Cuba—leaves that are too short to roll into our 15c cigars. They're not pretty, no bands or decorations, but you don't smoke looks. Customers call them "Diamonds in the Rough." All 4½ inches long. Only 100 at this "Get Acquainted" price. Money cheerfully refunded if you don't receive at least double value. Mention strength when ordering. Our references, Dun or Bradstreet's or any Bank.
To each purchaser of 100 Edwin's Genuine Havana Seconds, we will, for 60c extra, send Edwin's "SAMPLE CASE" containing one sample cigar each of our 12 Best Sellers—all Bargain Values—priced up to \$12.00 per 100. Include this in your order—it's the biggest sample value ever offered.
EDWIN CIGAR CO. Dept. No. 2 *Largest Mail Order Cigar* *House in the World* **2338-2342 THIRD AVE. NEW YORK**
When in New York **SAVE MONEY** by Patronizing any of the 100 EDWIN Retail Stores

DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

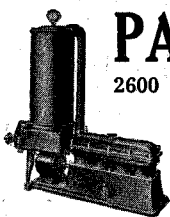
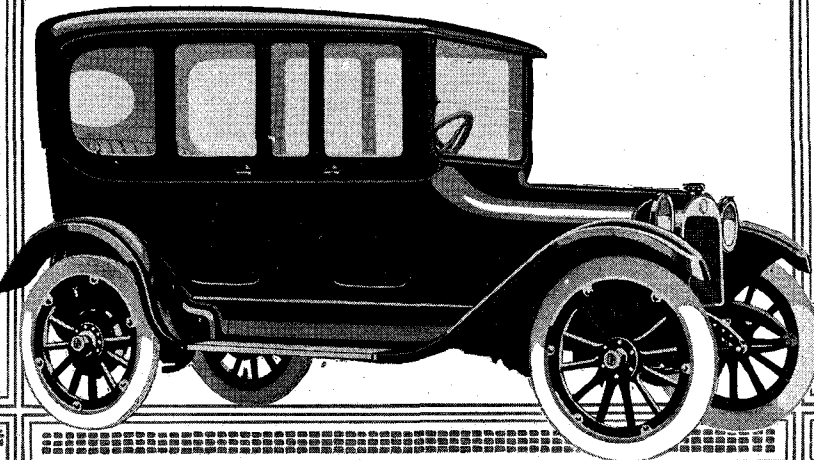
The beauty and comfort and dignity you look for in an enclosed car

The touring car and the roadster converted into Winter cars by means of demountable, electrically-lighted, cloth-upholstered tops. Designed and built especially for these cars—retaining and emphasizing the grace and beauty for which they are noted.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Winter Touring Car or Roadster complete, including regular mohair top, is \$950 (f. o. b. Detroit)

Canadian price \$1335 (add freight from Detroit)

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



PALM TYPE T
A Vacuum Cleaner for new and old residences

PALM VACUUM CLEANER CO.

2600 EAST GRAND BOULEVARD

DETROIT, MICH.

Vacuum Cleaning Systems for Every
Type of Building

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Unexcelled for Durability, Economy, Efficiency

MR. HURST—Two bawls! Tell me, Jimmy, did Rafferty make a speech?

CATCHER—No; but he talked a lot. As one of those Chauncey Depew fellers he's a shine.

MR. HURST—Fow-ull! Ah, too bad! Rafferty is so fond of talking, but nobody wants to listen to him.

BATTER—You ought to hear me tell a few little after-dinner jokes, Tim. I make 'em laugh so they can't eat.

MR. HURST—Three bawls! Yes, I'll bet you're a good speech-maker. About as good, I guess, as you are a hitter.

ROOTERS—Look out for him, Bill! He's related to Jesse James!

CATCHER—Let's see you connect with this one, you poor fish!

BAT—Bamm!

MR. HURST—Fair bawl!

ROOTERS—Good thing for you, you horse-thief, that he hit that one! About one more rotten decision, and there'd been something doing around here!

A WOMAN DISPENSER OF TWELVE BILLION POSTAGE-STAMPS

TWELVE billion stamps is a large order, but it was exactly the amount needed last year to carry America's epistolary effusions and to dispatch its packages by parcel post. Even when you handle them in boxes and bales, billions of stamps are difficult wares to dispatch safely and accurately. United States postage-stamps come now in a variety of forms, besides any number of denominations. Orders for these, amounting sometimes to several millions of dollars' worth in a single day, come in continually to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, and must be promptly filled. The supervisor of the filling of the orders and the withdrawing of the stamps from the vaults is a busy person, and one upon whom much responsibility rests. And that person is, at present, a woman—Miss Margaret Kerfoot—who has had thirty-two years' experience with the Bureau, and who holds the record of handling huge shipments of stamps for the last two years without a single error. This year the Panama-Pacific Exposition has drawn millions of picture post-card fiends to the Far West, and the indications are that their efforts will result in a fearful boom in the number of stamps Miss Kerfoot must issue this year. But Director Ralph, of the Bureau, expresses not the slightest doubt of her ability to accomplish even greater feats, and has no fear that any error will mar her record in spite of the increased orders. This we learn from the Los Angeles *Times Illustrated Weekly*, of which one contributor has recently interviewed Miss Kerfoot and gives her own explanation of her work:

This, our latest order, which goes out in the morning, is worth \$1,938,465. It will be distributed among 750 post-offices in the country, but the largest part of the order goes to San Francisco, where there is a special demand for the Panama stamps.

Orders come to us every day, and we pack a daily average of 25,000,000 stamps, tho we have been known to pack as many as 205,000,000 in a single day, these numbers including coil stamps for the slot-machines, books of stamps, as well as the regular sheets of different denominations.

If you want to follow the machinery of my department and understand fully what part it plays in the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, you must know that we attend simply to that end of the system which has charge of filling orders for postage-stamps and sending them to the post-offices to be delivered over the country.

The orders, themselves, come to the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, where they are assembled, made out, and sent down to me. Then I go over this entire order and draw from the deposit vault as many stamps of each denomination as I find may be required.

I take the order and subdivide it into States and individual post-offices. One of my expert counters then counts out enough stamps from those I have drawn to fill each separate order. An expert verifier verifies the count. In this way, after all of the individual orders are filled, I have one way of knowing that my accounts are correct, for if the supply is accurately drawn each order will be filled and no extra stamps will be left over.

In order to guard against theft while the stamps are *en route* to their destinations, we take precautions in packing them which makes it impossible to molest a single stamp without detection. We stitch the sheets together and staple them on the edges, so that no sheet may be torn away without leaving a perforated border of damaging evidence behind it. This is a safeguard for the Bureau, because the evidence would show the theft had been made after the order left our department.

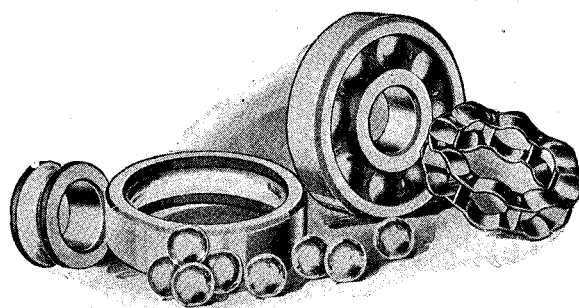
These stitched sheets are bound together and tied into packages, which are wrapt and stamped on the outside with the address they are being sent to. Packages vary in size. The largest that may be sent separately contains 200,000 stamps. All above this number, in any individual order, are sent in additional packages.

Then the largest part of the work is out of the way. The packages are put in electric trucks and sent to the city post-office, where they are registered—for all these stamps are delivered as registered mail—and pouched for shipment directly to the individual postmasters.

My own responsibility, besides being chief of the department, with twenty-five counters, verifiers, and packers under me, consists of drawing the stamps from the vaults and balancing the orders. Of course, I am also responsible for the accuracy of every order.

During the time I have been in the Bureau I have seen the stamp-output more than double itself. This means that I have been here a long time. In fact, I may say that I have grown up with the department. My first work here was that of an apprentice's assistant, and I have held nearly all of the positions over which I now have supervision.

I love the work. I feel an actual affection for every postage-stamp that I draw from the vault. Nothing in my private life ever comes between me and my work, and when I'm getting out one of these very large orders I think about it all of the time.



One of the World's Wonders

You probably wouldn't guess what it is. Only a few years ago an automobile upon the street created a sensation. People stopped—looked—wondered.

Yet it is vastly more wonderful today, because the machinery of its life is well nigh miraculous. It has given a new meaning to the world of power—speed—endurance.

NEW DEPARTURE BALL BEARINGS

in their essential functions are vitally related to the power—speed—and endurance of your car.

What is still greater, the marvellous economy of the Automobile in operation has been made possible by that conqueror of Friction—the Ball Bearing.

New Departure Ball Bearings in your car will increase its life, stay depreciation, reduce its up-keep cost, and add comfort to riding and driving.

Write us for our booklet "New Departure Ball Bearings and What They Mean to the Car Owner." Ask for Booklet "B".

The New Departure Mfg. Company

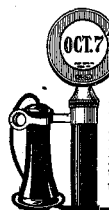
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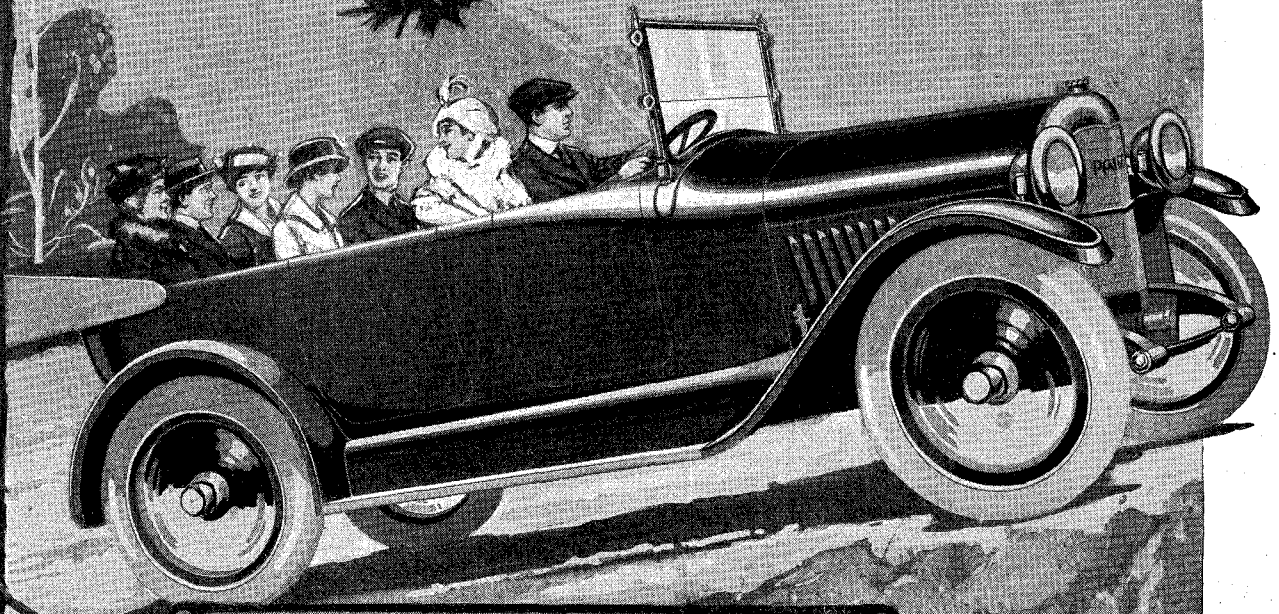
Prevents transmission of disease by the telephone mouthpiece. Sterile, antiseptic dated disk. Changed daily. Keeps phone absolutely clean—sanitary. Improves service by excluding outside noise and dust. Mouth cannot be put into transmitter. Should be on every phone in every office, home, factory, store, hospital, public building, etc. Complete set for one year \$1.00, 2 sets \$1.75, 4 sets \$3.00 postpaid. Order today. Include remittance. Agents wanted. Good territory open. **HYGIENIC PHONDATE CO.**
971 Spitzer Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

SNORING STOPPED IN 24 HOURS

You can now sleep with your mouth closed. A patented, solid gold plated device "Don't Snore" (approved by physicians) prevents snoring and enables you to breathe normally through your nose. Mouth breathing causes colds, irritates the throat, aggravates catarrh. Sent under plain cover, postpaid, \$3.00. Money refunded if you are not entirely satisfied. Explanatory booklet on request and with your order. Thousands are now in successful use. Order today. **Thos. B. Morton Co., Inc., 403 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.**

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



WITH THE THROTTLE WIDE OPEN—

With every one of the six cylinders purring evenly—
With the crest of the long, steep grade right before you—

With the thrilling spirit of conquest in your heart—

That's the time of all times when a red blooded man likes to drive just such a car as the Paige Fairfield "Six-46."

Power—more power—power to spare!

That is the only way you can describe this wonderful motor.

And, so far as flexibility is concerned, you can amble along at two miles an hour or sweep up to the speed of the winds without change from high gear.

For all purposes—cross country touring or every day town use—the "Six-46" is an **ideal** motor car.

It is a car that you can be **proud** to own—a car that will unceasingly proclaim your good taste and sound judgment.

So, why hesitate any longer?

Go to the Paige dealer today. Sit in the big comfortable tonneau with its two extra seats. Examine the luxurious French glaze hand buffed leather upholstery. Note the elegance of detail and appointment throughout.

Then—take your first ride in a Paige. That is quite all we ask.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, 1202 McKinstry Ave., Detroit, Michigan

Hollywood, "Six 36"—\$1095

Five-passenger

Fairfield, "Six 46"—\$1295

Seven-passenger

Cabriolet, \$1600—Sedan, \$1900

Town Car, \$2250

(Closed car bodies on "Six-46" Chassis)

AN OLD FIRE-DEPARTMENT HORSE.

THEY'VE taken away a good deal of the poetry of the fire department with the gradual adoption of the motor fire-truck. It is more efficient, and undoubtedly, save in the worst winter weather, much faster than is any horse-drawn vehicle; quite probably, also, its adoption has meant a lessening of property-loss from fire that should make us feel duly grateful; but for all the clanging of bells and shrieking of sirens, none of us are wholly reconciled to the motor-truck. It can never eclipse the mad, inspiring gallop of the fire-horses. It was not merely by their speed that they thrilled the spectator; the fierce effort of energy unrestrained, the releasing of brute strength displayed in its most virile form, and, too, the *esprit* that the galloping animals seem always to have evinced in their daily work—these things it was that caused the passer-by to stand with drawn breath as they swept past, and to go on his way again distinctly uplifted in spirit and with his mind momentarily cleared of frettings and fumings.

"Dick" is such a horse—a veteran of 16,000 fire-runs in the last eighteen years. He is one of the small company of horses still left in the New York City Fire Department, and the chief reason that he has never been displaced is that he draws the buggy of Deputy Chief Binns, and between the Chief and Dick is a lasting bond of friendship that no gimcrack of a new red automobile could shake. In the *New York World Magazine* this veteran animal is described as he appears daily in No. 7 Fire-Engine House:

There you can see him any day, standing in his stall, his forelegs sprawled in an ungainly manner, his eyes moody, almost wicked in their expression, his head drooping low over the chain which reminds him that his stall is his prison for the term of his natural life—and he an innocent victim.

Homely, you say, in spite of his beautiful, seal-brown coat? Ungainly, for all that he stands fifteen and a half hands high? Vicious-looking, notwithstanding the patriarchal white whiskers which encircle his chin? Well, yes, maybe. But wait till the fire-bell rings.

There! It is sounding now. See, the men are sliding down the brass poles and clambering into their places on the huge truck and engine. Chief Binns dashes toward his buggy. A fireman drops the chain from in front of Dick. Now watch the horse.

Look at his ears, how straight they stand. Notice the brightness of his eyes, the beautiful arch of his neck. How impatient he is! Will they never get that harness buckled about him? It is only a second, but it seems an eternity. No check-rein? Of course not. No check-rein in the world could ever make a horse carry his head higher and with the natural grace that Dick does now.

"Be very careful with the horse. He is nervous and inclined to be ugly. He comes from Michigan and is not used to the city. He is three and a half years old, has a

record of 2:10 as a trotter and was selected by the department because of his speed, his strength, his hard-headedness, and habit of taking the bit in his teeth to run away."

Those were the brief facts given to Captain Binns on February 9, 1898, when Dick was first entrusted to his keeping. The Ninth Battalion was at that time located at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. There the captain made the new arrival from the Northwest as comfortable as possible and cautiously inspected him.

"That's what has made him ugly," he announced at length, pointing toward the animal's tail. "He has had some terrible fright. A stable-door, probably, has been shut against his tail, the tip of it is bent under like a fish-hook. No wonder he is always in fear of something coming upon him from the rear. He has been injured through some one's carelessness. It has made him nervous. Then he has been treated as an ugly horse, and the result is they've ruined his disposition for life. Poor old fellow! I guess I'll call him Dick."

Then he went out and bought Dick an apple.

That was the beginning of Dick's hero-worship.

An hour later, when the Western horse was still trembling from the excitement of finding himself amid new and strange surroundings, the fire-alarm sounded.

"It was awful," declared the captain, when he recalled the circumstances. "We thought Dick would climb over the door before we could get that harness on him. He climbed right over me, but I managed to hold him, and one of the men got the harness down. Then I got into the buggy, and almost the next moment, it seemed, we arrived at the fire. We had been a minute late in starting, owing to Dick's behavior, so that all the other companies had got out of sight before we came out of the door. But in less than five blocks we had caught up with and passed every piece of apparatus, arriving at the fire ahead of all of them."

During the sixth year of Dick's service, we learn, he responded to over 9,000 fire-alarms.

He knows New York as well as any man in the service, for since 1903 he has covered fires in every borough in the greater city. He is particularly famous for speed in long-distance runs. "Never since he has been in the department has he been hit with a whip," declares his master, who continues:

"One night there was a particularly bad fire at Ann and Nassau Streets. A simultaneous alarm was sent out, calling for all apparatus as far up-town as Fifty-eighth Street. We were then at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. Dick made the run in eleven minutes, passing every piece of apparatus before reaching Houston Street and then had a clear run to the scene of the fire. We were there fully five minutes ahead of all the others. He is a square trotter and could carry a glass of water on his hips without spilling it.

"Another night he dashed from North Moore and Varick Streets to One Hundred and Sixth Street and the East River and arrived there, jumping on the bit, in twenty-three minutes, a distance of seven miles. I tried him on the speedway once, with two in the wagon, and he covered a



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measured quarter of a mile in thirty-eight seconds.

"As for sagacity—well, he saved my life. We were dashing for a fire at Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue when an ice-wagon was wedged across the street and we had to go on the car-tracks in order to pass. A trolley-car had just slowed up for a piece of apparatus to pass, but when the motorman looked back and saw my wagon he threw on the power and sent the car forward. Dick was already on the track, but, as if realizing the danger of being crushed between the car and the elevated-road pillar, he reared instantly and let me pull him around so that we got off the track; but in doing so a front wheel of the wagon struck the base of the pillar, breaking the shafts, letting the horse get away, and throwing me out on my head. The fire was three blocks farther down the street. Dick never swerved but went straight on until he ran right into the arms of the firemen. He doesn't like the excitement and the noise, but he knew that was where he usually brought up, so he just naturally went there and surrendered himself.

"He has several peculiarities. He does not like sugar. In going to a fire, no matter how fast he is trotting, he will always vault over manholes. In ordinary driving, if he comes to a street on which a fire company is located he indicates it by attempting to turn down that particular street. In driving to fires, in passing his own quarters he never makes any attempt to turn in."

THE CHARMED LIFE OF KOSSOROTOFF

ILLUSTRATING the whimsicality of Mars is the story of Konstantine Evelynovitch Kossorotoff. This Russian hero was a reserve corporal and a nail-maker of Tula. He has now gone home with a nasty wound in his thigh. But before he left the hospital at Sjedlec, he told a story to a newspaper man which appears as follows in a Warsaw letter printed in the *Kansas City Star*:

Kossorotoff was in the Twenty-second Army Corps which came from Finland in September, after the Ortelsburg battle. A fight took place at Grajewo and the Russians drew back with glory and losses. Kossorotoff's battalion made three courageous charges against German trenches. As he marched back from the last attack a bullet flew through his cap. Two days later he was sent on infantry patrol-work. Up came a patrol of General von Morgan, and the two patrols fought. The Russians got the best of it. They slew several Germans and they resolved to rush the other Germans. Kossorotoff went unscathed. Then from both flanks came Germans in big numbers. Thirty Russians, enclosed on three sides, tried to make off by the fourth. A machine gun played on them and twenty were left on the ground. The rest ran; they were shot down one by one, and only Kossorotoff was left. He ran. After him ran bullets from rifle clips and machine-gun belts, and at last a bullet hit. It hit Kossorotoff's haversack, beat through one side of his tin kettle, and went to sleep in the bottle of the kettle. Had it not been for the kettle it would have gone to sleep in Kossorotoff's spine.

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Kossorotoff realized that he had a charmed life, and that he could not be hurt. He showed his belief by volunteering for daring deeds. Once the periscope of the observation point was smashed by a shell, and Kossorotoff, as a trained man, was given the ugly work of staring over the rampart with a pair of ordinary field-glasses. A bullet struck and flattened on the rim of the field-glass, and the glass by transmitted impact blackened Kossorotoff's eye. While Kossorotoff rubbed his eye, along came a shell-fragment and tore his sleeve. Kossorotoff's notion that he had a charmed life was confirmed. He now simply thirsted for battles, and in a certain charge rushed ahead of his squad. The squad was cut up, but the nail-maker corporal proved inexpugnable. Not a scratch. Then came fate. Kossorotoff and two men went out to gather wood for the stove they had in their trench. It was safe work as there were no Germans near. He lost his way, got in front of his own outpost, and as he marched merrily with pine logs, along came an honest Russian bullet and sped into his thigh. The wound so badly weakened his leg that he will fight no more.

HOLING-OUT-IN-ONE

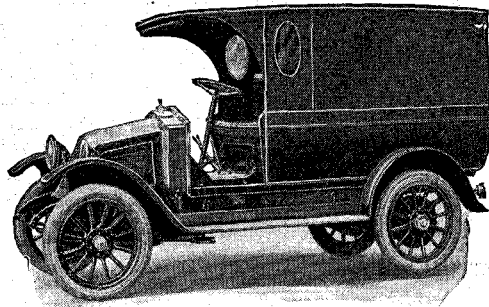
TO the ordinary novice at golf "holing-out-in-one" shines as a feat so radiant, so rare, and so far-distant from even his furthest hopes of skill to be acquired at his favorite game that it ranks with the legends of the Table Round, to be immortalized in poesy, but not to be considered within the sordid realm of possibility. Perchance some nights he dreams of entrance into the golfer's Valhalla, and there he plays a deathless round with the heroes of the past. Seventeen holes and all are even up; with painstaking care he places an opal sphere upon a little heap of gold-dust, he swings lightly his platinum-shielded driver and draws it back for the stroke—a swing, a click, and a streak of flame soars from the tee, soars, falls, and disappears. From the distant gallery of demigods swells a throaty cry of exultation—he has holed-out-in-one!

Outside of dreams, this freak shot is nearly as rare as a stymie on the tee. Yet there are those who make it, now and again. A man might play for twenty lifetimes, as Reginald L. Foster remarks in the *New York World Magazine*, and never make it; and, again, he may make it twice in a season—and that has been done, and this very season, too. As the writer tells us:

In fact, during this bright particular golfing season the feat has been achieved so often as to cause comment from here to the farthest point where a niblick tears up the bunker's sand in a cloud or a cleft bites a hole in the velvet turf, to the green-keeper's despair. It's like lightning—you never know when or where it's going to strike.

Look at lucky Loos—Edward W. Loos, for long the professional at Pocono Manor. He has attained holing-out-in-one fair fame already twice this season. And this on top of a similar hole-in-one three years

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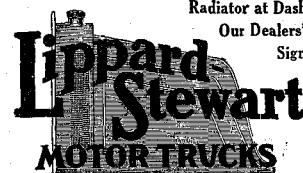
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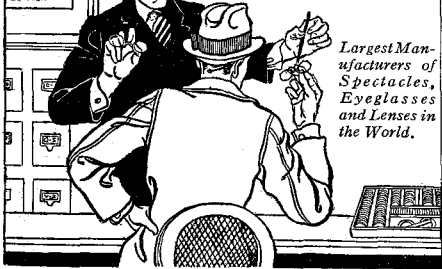
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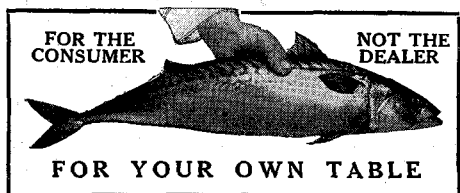
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ago! Enough golfing glory for a lifetime. Any player will admit that, especially if he has still this premier feat to accomplish for the first time.

Loos was playing A. J. Elphick, the Shawnee "pro," at Pocono. They had reached hole No. 8 and it was Loos's drive. Usually these lucky shots are made with an iron, because of a necessity they must be on the short holes, but here was a fairly long hole, and Loos was using his driver. He swung true and clean; the ball sailed far and straight, landed on the edge of the putting green and rolled slowly and accurately for the cup, dropping in as prettily as if it had been a two-foot put.

Any hole in three strokes, no matter how short, is "par golf," and is the number required by the redoubtable "Col. Bogie" at his best, because two strokes are always allowed for the putting green. But here was a man driving down the fairway at a spot 225 yards (675 feet) away—and the spot but four and a half inches in diameter—with all the necessary accuracy and force to reach it, and then putting on just enough speed not to overrun the irritating cup, which many a crackerjack player does when all he has to do to win is to hole down an 18-inch put.

"Oh, I did that a few weeks ago," was all the imperturbable Loos said in reply to his opponent's clonic gasp of frank astonishment.

Which was true. At Baltusrol in a practice round for the open championship this year this same worthy holed down the short third cup for a one. He was playing 'round with W. D. Robinson, of Atlantic City, and he holed his tee shot for 148 yards. And three years ago the distinguished Mr. Loos made the 195-yard thirteenth hole on the Van Cortlandt Park links in just one stroke—count it!

Let us add here, too, that at least one of those holes-in-one was badly needed by the maker thereof. He only beat Elphick by two up and one to play, and Elphick, who was playing a sterling game, took but 73—and without any holes in one.

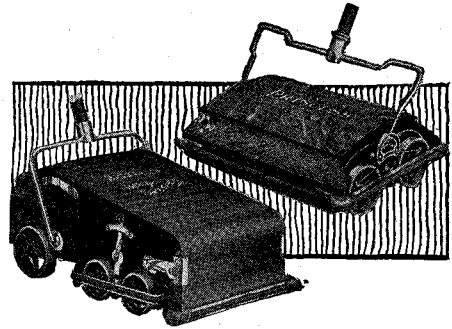
Speaking of lightning, let us turn to Howard F. Whitney, secretary of the United States Golf Association. He was up in the Adirondacks the other day and when his eye glimpsed the St. Regis links he fairly itched to play. But he hadn't brought his bag of clubs along. Some generous soul lent him a couple of weapons—a midiron and a putter—with which he essayed the round.

Mr. Whitney had reached the ninth hole, well bunkered and 175 yards away. He used the midiron for his drive and, without even the conventional preliminary waggle, let go carelessly and easily. But the resilient metal met the elastic gutta-percha absolutely clean and true, and off flew the ball like a soaring bird, to drop softly on the putting-green and roll gently into the hole. Indeed, you never know when or where it strikes!

"I have been playing golf for twenty years," said Mr. Whitney, then and there, "and this is the first time I have ever made a hole-in-one!"

However, he was not allowed to forget it. It is the invariable rule that when a player holes down in a single stroke everybody on the links is his guest when they reach the clubhouse. And he must see that a bottle of Scotch is put in the club professional's receptive locker. Mr. Whitney found it an expensive rule that day.

And as they sat at table stories of achieving a hole-in-one were told by Mr.



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Whitney's celebrators—how Walter J. Travis earned his glory by holing-out-in-one at Pinehurst, down in the Carolinas; and how Henry Cape did Hole No. 4 in a single stroke at the Nassau Country Club just a few days before Mr. Whitney's feat.

Shrouded in the mist of anonymity is the story of a famous shot at Ekwanok, New Hampshire,—“the star story,” the writer tells it.

It was a tight match, and the first player had made a wonderful shot, his ball lying but two inches from the cup in one stroke. His opponent teed and drove off with equal skill and precision, but no one thought of what was to follow the fine shot—his ball actually rolled across the green and went down in one!

Such a combination of two wondrous shots has never happened before or since. Unfortunately, the teller of this tale had forgotten the names, so the identity of this strenuous pair must go down unrecorded.

This laudable ambition of every golfer was realized on October 31 last year by Tom C. Watkins, of South Orange, also on the Baltusrol links. He was playing in a four-ball match, and they had reached the ninth hole, a hillside cup with the green backed up by a pond, flanked by sloping ground and faced by rough grass. Nothing short of a perfect spoon-shot insures even a decent lie on this difficult green. But Watkins's shot was not only perfect with his spoon, but it had just enough carry left in it to take the ball dribbling across the sward and down into the hole, a 182-yard shot—526 feet—accurate to the last inch! And a few days later R. C. Kerr did the same thing at the same hole!

Last August, Fred McLeod, of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, was practising over the Glen Oak course, Chicago, in preparation for the invitation open tournament. He took a mashie for the 117-yard fifth hole, and to his great surprise the ball flew straight for the cup, landed within five feet of it, and rolled plump in.

On July 16 of this year J. Couper Lord also took his expensive niche among the golfing immortals—expensive, because a big match was on and the course crowded. Strangely enough, the well beaten, Mr. Lord gained all the glory. He had long since been eliminated from the tournament at Sleepy Hollow Country Club, up the Hudson, and was playing against F. M. Dyer, of Englewood, in the beaten eight of the fourth sixteen.

They had reached the short fifth hole—151 yards from the tee. A1 golf calls for a pitch with a midiron over a ravine to make this green, and then down in two more—par golf is a 3. But Mr. Lord did more than that. He drove to the accuracy of a hair, landed on the green six feet on the near side of the cup, and the ball obligingly trickled in without the necessity of the usual put or two.

It was Mr. Lord's “turn to buy,” or, as one professional on the course remarked in more dignified phrase, “Mr. Lord very religiously observed the custom which has been part and parcel of such a feat from time immemorial.” Another story, by George Low, compares favorably with the Ekwanok story already told:

Some years ago I was playing in a three-ball match with James A. Tyng and



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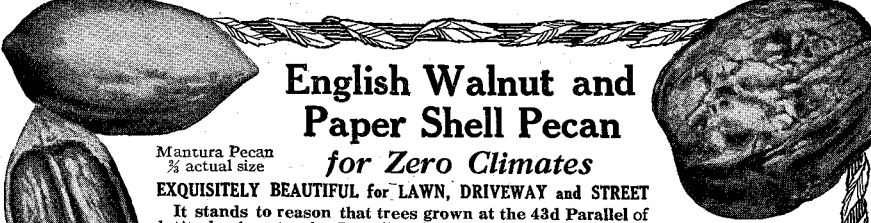
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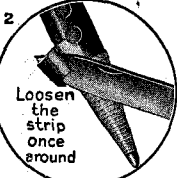
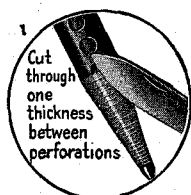
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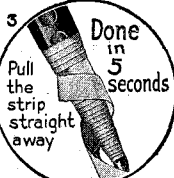
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the late Hugh Toler. At the third hole, 150 yards, my ball lay one inch from the cup, in one stroke. Toler landed his about four feet from the hole and then Tyng played. His ball actually rolled into the cup in a single stroke and he took the hole away from both of us, either one of whom could easily have holed out in 2.

But Low himself later did get a hole in one at the Schenley Park in Pittsburgh. However, without dispute the greatest hole-in-one shot rightfully belongs to the one-time champion, Walter J. Travis, New York's golfing veteran. His feat has been recorded in black and white on a photographic plate—an amateur's chance snap shot. As Mr. Travis tells the story it runs something like this:

He was playing at Pinehurst in preparation for a Southern winter tournament. One of the short holes had been reached when a young photographer came up and asked permission to snap him in the making of some of his famous strokes.

"I'd like two of you, Mr. Travis," said the amateur—"one driving and one putting."

"All right," laughed the champion, "fire away while I drive for this hole."

Mr. Travis took his stand on the tee and swung back his club. The fellow with the camera got his focus and nodded.

"All ready?" from the accommodating golfer, inquiringly.

"Let her go!" from the snap-shotter.

Mr. Travis drove and the ball flew out of sight over the brow of a low hill, right in line with the hole. When the twain reached the green Mr. Travis found his ball in the cup.

"You won't need to snap me again," he laughed. "You have me photographed driving and putting on the same plate. I've made the hole-in-one."

BIRD SPIES

THE Secret Service of the air is not confined to the military planes that search out the location of batteries and entrenchments. A branch no less efficient and reliable is found among birds themselves. In comparison with them, the noblest aeroplane is but a clumsy thing, blind, deaf, and helpless. So it would seem, at least, from the following brief account of the part birds play in the war, taken from *The American Boy*:

Birds have become useful in Europe as sentries to warn men of the approach of the enemy before the hostile force is perceptible to the human eye. The French have found that parrots are acutely sensitive to the presence of aircraft, and therefore they have stationed a number of these birds on the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris in order to warn the sentries of the approach of German *Taubes*. Before the craft is visible to the human eye, the birds bristle with excitement and then begin to screech. Their acuteness is due not to their eyesight, as one might suppose, but to an unusual acuteness of hearing which enables them thus to give a valuable warning.

The service is not restricted to caged birds, however, or even to those of the land. At sea the gulls are of almost as great service, as they are quick to betray the presence of any submarine which rises to the surface. As soon as the periscope appears above the water, the gulls rise from the

water in flocks, circling around it and calling shrilly, thus indicating its whereabouts to the lookout of any ship which happens to be in the vicinity.

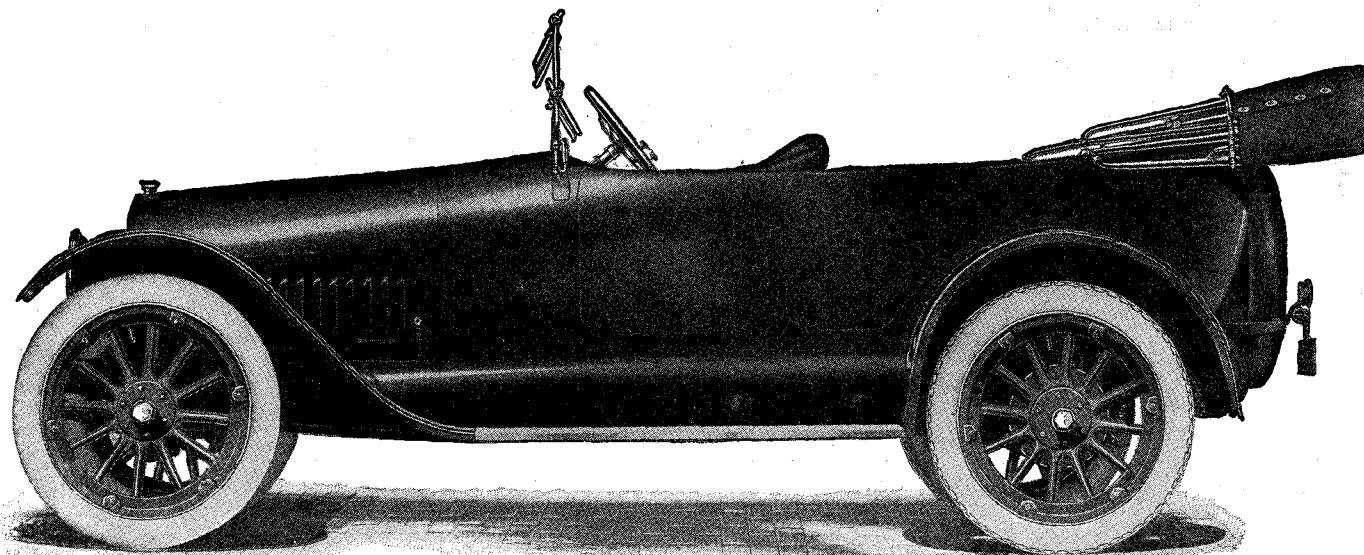
WHAT THE GERMANS DO WITH OUR COTTON

ENGLAND'S long-distance blockade of vessels trading in our cotton and other wares has been termed quite as illegal an act—to leave out the question of morality—as Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality; at least, in so far as it involves the holding up of American ships and cargoes and placing what approaches an embargo on our exports. What is the justification of such an action? The answer of one writer is that England's justification and Germany's reply in the Belgian matter are, curiously enough, the same: "Necessity knows no law." In the *Springfield Republican*, this correspondent reminds us that this is a high-explosive war, and that practically all high explosives that are being used by the warring nations are based on cotton. The nitrates with which the cotton must be impregnated can be easily obtained in Germany and Austria, but cotton is scarce there. And there is no present substitute for that harmless-appearing material. Even if there were, it would be rank folly to try to adapt all the great plants for explosives in those two countries, in the midst of the war.

To those who do not know the processes by which high explosives are manufactured it may seem doubtful that any appreciable amount of cotton is needed to make them. If this be so, it is necessary only to consider the writer's estimate that Germany's present supply of 250,000 tons of cotton, were all other cotton-manufactures stopt, would make about 150,000 tons of high explosive, and that this would last only until February. The rate at which the munitions-factories consume this cotton is best shown in the following convenient form:

The great German 42-centimeter howitzer, which has battered down so many "impregnable" fortresses, shoots away a bale of cotton in two shots. An ordinary field-gun of about four-inch caliber shoots a bale of cotton in about 400 rounds. Heavier cannon expend cotton in proportion. A machine gun, of which Germany has 100,000 in the trenches, has with it constantly reserve ammunition containing half a bale of cotton, while every company of 300 soldiers carries at all times three bales of cotton in the shape of cartridges. About 80,000 shots from a rifle or machine gun account for one bale of cotton.

Now from these facts it is possible roughly to calculate the amount of cotton that the Germans and Austrians are shooting away on the battle-fields. The cotton used by the Allies does not matter, because their supply is unlimited. Two hundred and fifty thousand shells a day on the average are fired by the Germans and Austrians, on all fronts, according to



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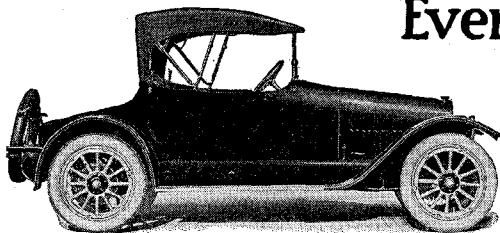
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calculations made by David Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions. Taking big and little cannon together, it may be estimated that 150 shots account for a bale of cotton, and on this basis Germany fires 1,660 bales of cotton a day from her artillery alone. This amounts to slightly more than 400 tons. It is not so easy to estimate the millions of cartridges expended daily, but the total cotton fired from machine guns and rifles is not less, and is probably more, than that fired from cannon. So we get a figure of not less than 800 tons of cotton a day shot off by German armies. Hilaire Belloc, who would not be likely to be overconservative in his estimate, says he thinks 1,000 tons would be nearer the mark.

ENCOURAGING THE TOPMOST

ONE of the troubles with our system of education is that it treats boy-and-girl kind in the bulk and estimates them by averages. Very few boys or girls correspond precisely with the average that we set out to educate; not many are very near it. Many are below par and some are far above. We are beginning to realize that the inferior ones need special treatment, but the superior ones we mostly allow to shift for themselves. Once in a while some one is so much above par that he gets into the papers as an "infant prodigy," but the general run of good students are neglected. The teacher has so much to do in giving attention to the mediocre and the inferior that he thanks his stars that the superior need none of it. Now Prof. Stephen S. Colvin, who holds the chair of educational psychology in Brown University, suggests that it may be worth our while to study the infant prodigy a little. Why is he a prodigy? Why is a "good student" good? Is the reason something that we can utilize in improving the inferior grades? He writes in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, September):

It is our business to consider these pupils at the top more carefully. We must ask ourselves—Why are they superior? What can be done to make them even more capable than they are at present? What can be done to bring those pupils below them farther up on the rungs of the ladder of achievement?

In the past few years we have heard a great deal about certain superior children. We have been told about their accomplishments, sometimes almost miraculous, and in some instances about their education. There is at present a very respectable list of these "child-wonders." Of those in past times that have astonished the world by their unusual abilities in infancy and childhood are a few of the world's greatest names.

After briefly outlining the cases of William Sidis, Winifred Sackville Stoner, Norbert Wiener, and other children whose precocious achievements have recently attracted attention, the writer continues:

The reason for the attainments of most of the children discust above is undoubtedly

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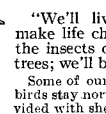
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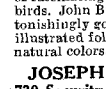
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in part due to inherited ability. The Berle children, the Wiener children, the Sidis boy, and the Stoner girl, all have parents far above the average.

Yet inheritance will hardly explain all the facts. We have at least one authenticated instance where a child of parents of no evident superior ability has shown similar abilities.

The work of such eminent psychologists as Professor Freud, of Vienna, and Professor Jung, of Zurich, has made it clear that the influence of the first few years of the home on the life of the child is of tremendous importance in the days that are to come. Consciously or unconsciously parents are educating their children, almost from the moment of their birth, either for good or bad. In these early years the mind is being made in a truly wonderful way.

To what an extent this early education of the child should be carried, however, is a moot question. Many psychologists and educators, as well as people who have given the matter little thought, see in a too-rapid development of the child certain dangers.

Many who do not fear that early education will result in the dire consequences of death or physical weakness still see in precocity few advantages and many dangers. Children, they say, are likely to become unnatural and one-sided, while early ability is no necessary indication of later superiority. It is reported that the Wiener boy has hardly lived up to his early promise, that his motor ability is below the average, that college boys have not found him an interesting companion, while he is quite out of touch with boys of his own age. Some described young Sidis during his early days at Harvard as showing little motor ability, egotistical, and one-sided. Winifred Stoner, who is described by Professor O'Shea as showing an entirely natural tho exceptional development, has impressed some as being a very much-spoiled, disagreeable, and vain little girl, who does not get on well with other children.

If these things are true, Professor Colvin says, it simply goes to show that educating a few children in an exceptional way may tend to put them out of sympathy with others. It does not answer the question as to whether a different education would be desirable for all children. The boy of eighteen who has received a high-school education in Germany or France is generally considered to be at least two years in advance of his American cousin, which, thinks the writer, should indicate that there is a waste in our school system somewhere. Most of us would agree that the saving of two or three years in the schooling of our children, or, better still, the adding of two or three years in attainment, would be a distinct advantage. If there is anything wrong in our present school system we ought to know it. Professor Colvin goes on:

The manner in which these precocious children have been educated gives us some hints. Fortunately in several instances we have a somewhat definite account; in the case of the Stoner child there is a very detailed account of how this education was accomplished.



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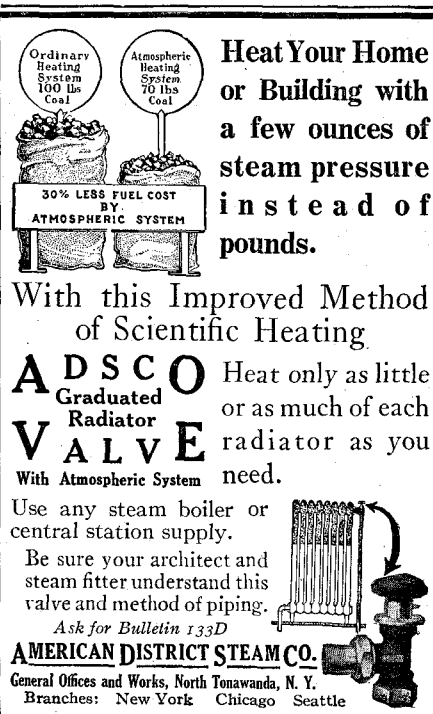
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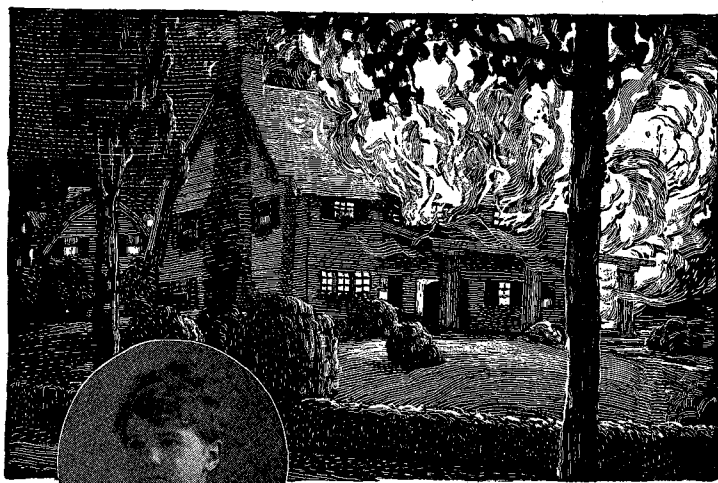
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In the first place, they were educated by men and women of high intelligence and ability—their parents or foster-parents. These superior teachers were, further, filled with a desire to teach their pupils, and they had leisure and opportunity to do their work, taking infinite pains to see that it was done, and well done. In the second place, the education of these children was individual and suited to their interests and abilities. In the third place, these children of remarkable attainment were in most instances educated from the very first months of their lives.

Mrs. Stoner determined that the education of her daughter should be begun in the cradle. . . . Those who object to the early education of the child should remember that in any event the child is trained in these first years, even if a systematic attempt to educate him is ignored. He learns in any event but under ordinary conditions slowly, in a haphazard way, and generally much that is not true. When he reaches school at six he may have a set of useless, often bad habits, and a stock of ideas that are incomplete, inaccurate, and often misleading. Then the problem of the teacher is a matter of reeducation as well as of education.

Again, in many instances these superior children were taught by being brought in contact with the object. It thus became for them something real, not merely black marks in a book. Mrs. Stoner used similar methods in teaching her daughter. There were walks in the fields, camping-trips, pleasant hours spent in the garden where child and mother worked at digging and planting both flowers and vegetables.

A vital element in the education of these fortunate children was that it had at its foundation self-activity. Winifred Stoner began her study of geography through sand-plays; history was learned by acting it out. All her studies were connected with her life-interests; they were not things remote and far away, but a living, vital part of herself. And so it goes. When all is said and done, I am inclined to believe that the all-important factor in the training of these brilliant children was good, old-fashioned drill. Yet the drill was not for them the dreary, monotonous grind that it often is in the case of the average pupil. It was a pleasurable exercise, and for that reason it got results. . . .

That is why children in our schools often make so little progress notwithstanding constant repetitions and reviews; that is why in recent years there has been a general protest against drill. This protest is wrong. What we need is more drill, greater thoroughness in most of our school-work; but the drill must be done with the right attitude. . . .

When we have teachers that are men and women of superior ability, when they have the opportunity to teach pupils as individuals rather than in masses, when we have schools that take charge of the education of children from their earliest years, when we teach children more largely through objects and less through books, when we can make education something that the learner does of his own free will rather than something that he is forced to do, when we can secure genuine cooperation between the pupil and the teacher, and finally when all that is done is fixt and made permanent through interesting and pleasurable drill, then we may hope to increase the efficiency of our present system of public education. There will still be superior, medium, and

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al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ā-lā', vt. [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.]
1. To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. 2. To lay to rest; pacify; calm. 3. To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [$\text{A} + \text{L} + \text{AS}$. *tegan, lay*.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *alleviate* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *alleviate* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *alleviate* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *alleviate* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *alleviate* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare *ALLEVIATE*.—**Ant.:** agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir up.

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inferior children; this is a universal law that no amount of education can change. However, under more favorable conditions the whole line will be advanced, and many who are now held back under present methods will be much more rapidly advanced. The essential work of the grades will then be cut down from eight to six years for the average pupil; . . . and the great majority of American children will have a common-school education that shall be equivalent to our present grammar- and high-school course. . . .

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"I COULD END THE WAR"

SO tens of thousands of inventors and cranks in this country and in Europe are saying to themselves, and some of them have even been able to lay their plans or their devices before the military authorities of the warring nations. They are not likely to hasten the end of the war noticeably, remarks Mr. A. F. Lancaster in a Petrograd letter to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; but civilization as well as the art of war will gain, he thinks, from the "vast quickening of inventive brains" due to this war. In Russia, Germany, and Austria many thousand war-inventions have been registered, we are told, and all that are worth using are kept secret. Russia teems with inventors, so that—

General Polivano, Russia's new War Minister, has issued a request to inventors not to burden the Ministry with projects for defeating the Germans. Between August 1, 1914, and July 1, 1915, 17,000 invention-plans and suggestions were sent in. All except about 100 were fantastic or impracticable, and all of the hundred were known before. Peasants who have never seen magazine-rifles sent in crude plans for magazines, and peasants who have never seen shells of any kind sent plans for shrapnel.

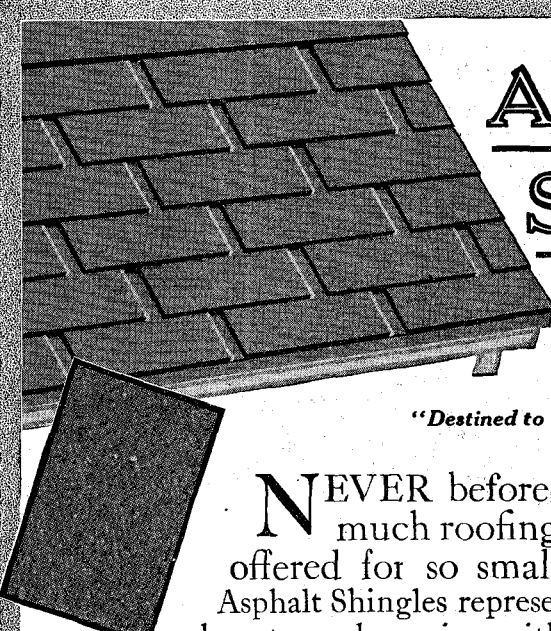
Russia's record crank war-inventor is Boris Voyevitch, of Kazan, in east Russia. In July Voyevitch invited to his house all the local military authorities to examine his new electrical means of exterminating Germans, Austrians, and Turks. Voyevitch's plan was to tunnel under the enemy's lines, and so connect his telegraph- and telephone-wires that high currents would be sent through them, producing "lightning flashes which would obliterate whole brigades and melt batteries of the biggest guns." Voyevitch's small-scale model would not work. His wife was so disgusted with the failure that she ran away, and since then Voyevitch has been inventing ways to find her.

Germany has a vast number of inventors at work. Some of them are practical men and some are cranks; also there are some who began by being cranks and have turned out practical men. The practical men are chiefly engaged mixing gases, testing new ways of measuring in advance

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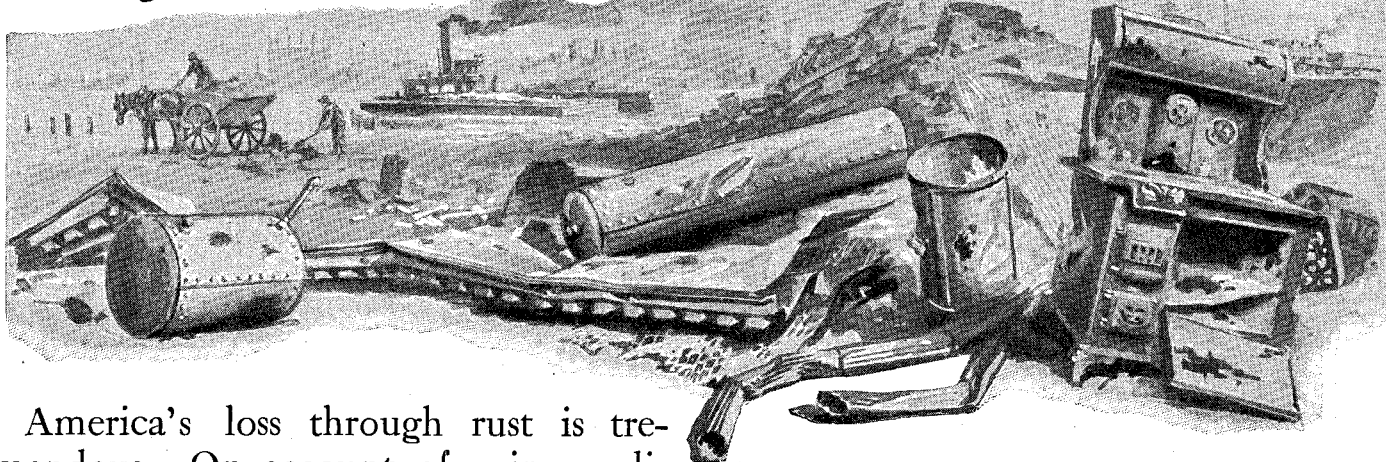
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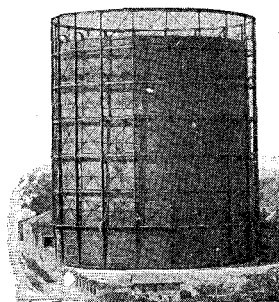
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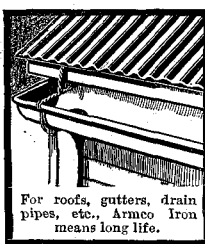
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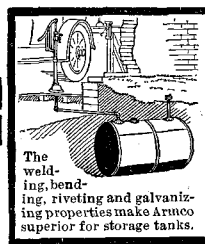
Railroads use Armco Iron for water tanks. Gas companies use it for their huge containers. It is the durable sheet metal.



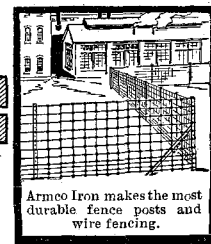
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the trajectories of shells, and improving submarines. Germany is said now to have a method of condensing liquid fuel which will make it possible for the big submarines now being built to cover 7,000 miles without tenders. These submarines will be 700 tons bigger than the biggest yet built. They will have a new chemical means of renewing air which will make it possible to travel underneath the surface for three days.

Germany's crank inventors flourish mostly in Bavaria, the land of fantasy. They have schemes for annihilating French armies with half a dozen shots; ways of drawing Britain's dreadnoughts into the open sea, where they may be torpedoed, and a perfect way of getting round Grand Duke Nicholas's army and cutting off its retreat. This way of disposing of Russia is the invention of Herr Akkermann. It consists of a tunnel-cutting machine which will work through the soft Polish earth at the rate of five miles a day. The tunnel will be as broad as a railroad-tunnel. It will run vertically to the Russian front, and will come to the surface 30 miles behind, where there will be no troops.

Out of the mouth of the tunnel will rush a battalion of Germans. They will make a redoubt and hold the tunnel-mouth until a large German army with horse and guns has issued. The army will take up a fighting-line facing the Russian rear, and the Russians will be surrounded.

At Munich, Akkermann has been busy all the year. He has produced a model of his machine. The machine when ready for use would weigh 300 tons. Experts say that on paper it is all right; it is big enough and powerful enough to dig a tunnel at the rate of five miles a day if there were no obstacles in the shape of rocks and water. The trouble is that the machine is too big to move about, and that it could not be used in secrecy. The Russians would soon learn of the tunneling and blow up the tunnel and machine.

Akkermann's reply is to invent a small mine-gallery machine which digs at a great rate. It will be used in France and Flanders, where the antagonists' trenches are close together. Already the German Army has in use a tunneling-machine. That judgment is come to by some French engineers who saw in captured positions the regular form of German mine-galleries.

Dr. Leonhard Meinicke, a retired chemist and once an expert at Krupp's works, is Germany's most ambitious war-crank, or war-scientist. No one knows which. Meinicke is said to have given the first idea for the 17-inch "thick Bertha" mortars. His present plan is to make a few dozen guns so powerful that their use would virtually put an end to the war. His aim is a 36-inch siege-gun.

The use of big siege-guns so far has been hampered by difficulty of movement and by the rapid disintegration of the inner tubes caused by gases and eroding acids. Meinicke says that neither of these is a real obstacle. Ten years ago they were considered to be obstacles to the production of a 12-inch siege-gun, but the Japanese surprised the world by turning German-made 12-inch siege-guns against Port Arthur's forts. Until the present war these 12-inchers were considered to be the greatest weapons on land; it was doubted whether larger weapons could be moved on Europe's railroads.

The 17-inch gun proves to be easily moved, and it fires as many shots with-

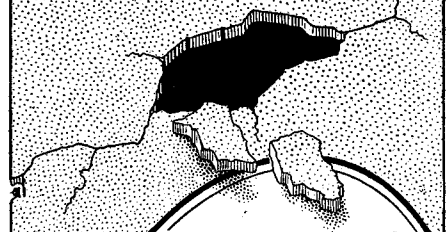
out spoiling the tube as were fired by the 12-inch guns. The 17-inch mortars fired a shell four times heavier than the shell of the 12-inchers, and the 36-inch gun will fire a shell 30 times as heavy. The gun, says Meinicke, can be easily moved. Like the Austrian big howitzers and mortars, the gun and gun-carriage will be separate. The transport by railroad will be done on a 50-yard-long truck jointed in six places and mounted on bodies, so that it will go round the sharpest curves. On masts rising from different parts of the truck the 36-inch gun would be slung, so that the weight would be distributed over a great surface. Such a gun would not damage any railroad-track or bridge which can take a train weighing 500 tons. The erosion and disintegration of the gun-tubes would be provided for by a replacement-system, the details of which, says Meinicke, he can not communicate; they are known to and already in use by the Army Department.

The extreme range of Meinicke's gun would be 45 miles; the extreme height of the trajectory 32,000 feet. "Such a gun would be very much more accurate than even the present 17-inch gun. At a range of eight miles, at which distance the gun would be safe against any enemy battery, a body as big as a single fort would be hit without fail. A single shot would destroy without fail a whole fort; a dozen would reduce the greatest fortress in existence. Soldiers at a considerable distance from the forts would be shaken and demoralized by the unexampled concussion. That was the effect at Namur and Liège. What would the effect be with a shell many times heavier? The cost of the gun need not be counted. It would probably be \$1,500,000. But this sum would be recouped if the duration of the war was reduced by a couple of hours."

Meinicke's scheme is considered by some to be chimerical. It is tame compared with the scheme of the Austrian engineer Jaslic, who has sent the Vienna War Department his plans for a scheme of conquering west Russia, and making a Russian recovery impossible by means of a vast inundation. He aims at diverting the Vistula where it runs northwest toward the marshy country of the Narew and Bobr, so as to surround all the north-Polish fortifications with water, and make an inland sea from Grodno to Lomza. Incidentally, this would have a bad effect on the health of the defending army. Already behind the Russian Army are the vast Rokitno marshes, which run 200 miles from the Polish frontier to the confluence of the Dniester and Pripet. Jaslic says that with a big flood to the north and in the east and only a small dry-land gap in the south, no defending army could get freedom to maneuver.

The cost of the scheme would be \$100,000,000, which is about the cost to Germany and Austria of a week of war. Jaslic proposes that the 1,500,000 prisoners in Germany and Austria should be used to do the work. After the war the inundation would be let stay. It would make a water-barrier between Russia and Poland. "Terms would be imposed upon an independent Poland that she should keep the dikes always in position, so that Poland, as is natural to a Catholic country, would be united to central Europe and separated from Orthodox Russia." Jaslic's scheme is beaten by the Hungarian chemist Pelzer, who thinks that the Entente armies might be frozen to death. Two years ago Pelzer

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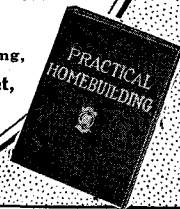
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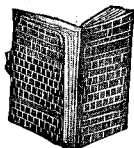
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In one of Jonson's plays produced in the year 1605, we see *Volpone*, disguised as *Scoto Mantuano*, a mountebank doctor, selling a medicine on a platform erected on a street corner, where he might catch a glimpse of a coveted married woman from a near-by window. As the present-day faker usually has a lackey to catch and entertain the audience, *Volpone* had such an assistant.

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"Well, I am in a humor at this time to make a present of the small quantity my coffer contains, to the rich in courtesy, and to the poor for God's sake. Wherefore now mark: I asked you six crowns; and six crowns at other times you have paid me. You shall not give me six crowns, nor five, nor four, nor three, nor two, nor one; nor half a ducat, no, nor a moecinigo. Sixpence it will cost you, or £600, expect no lower price—for by the banner of my front, I will not bate a bagatine—that I will have only a pledge of your love to carry something from amongst you to show I am not contemned by you. Therefore, now, toss your handkerchiefs cheerfully; and be advertised that the first heroic spirit that deigns to grace me with a handkerchief, I will give a little remembrance of something, beside, shall please it better than if I had presented it with a double pistolet."

Such was the faker's flow of language then, and such it is now.

LIFE IN A GERMAN PRISON-CAMP

IN visiting a German prison-camp at Limburg-on-the-Lahn, near Wiesbaden, the first thing that struck Mr. Harris M. Findlay, a Johns Hopkins student traveling in Europe, was the excellent organization and attention to detail. The prisoners here have their own gardens, fire department, and currency, and, according to Mr. Findlay, who visited them in company with an American consul, they would seem to be reasonably well provided for. To quote from a letter of Mr. Findlay's which is published in the *Baltimore News*:

For sanitary reasons the camp lies upon a slight eminence, and within the stockades is a space about 500 meters square. This space presents the appearance of a small town gone crazy on the subject of market-gardening. Along the streets, which are "paved" with discarded railway-ties, lies a series of long one-story cottages, and back of these and in other open places the soil is used for raising vegetables. The main street, Wirtschaftstrasse, is a broad thoroughfare running through the middle of the camp from end to end. Into it run streets from every section of the camp. The prisoners are organized into companies and battalions, which are under the supervision of their own non-commissioned officers and the German *Landsturm* men, and each battalion occupies one of these sections, which communicate with each other only through the Wirtschaftstrasse. The "public" buildings are the post-office, public kitchen, fire-station, canteen, headquarters, hospital, disinfecting-station, and baths. There is also a large playground for football, tennis, etc., where each battalion in turn has two hours a day.

The barracks are built on sanitary principles; each consists of three or four



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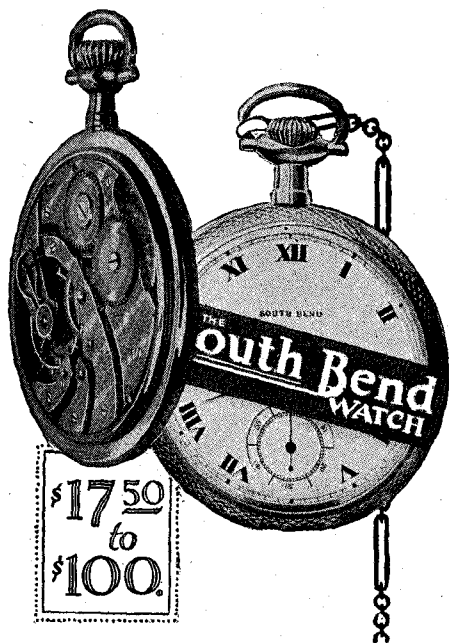


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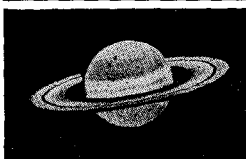
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long, broad rooms and four smaller rooms; the floors are well elevated from the ground, the ceilings high, and there are as many windows on each side as the walls will accommodate, thus allowing ample ventilation. Only so many prisoners are allowed in each room as may have wall-space with a sufficient interval between. In the center of the room are tables and chairs which the prisoners use in their work and play. The favorite games seem to be cards, draughts, lotto, and *Mühle*. Each prisoner has a straw mattress and two blankets. Each company is equipped with modern and sufficient lavatory facilities.

There are apportioned to the camp about 12,000 prisoners, but only a comparatively small number of them are there at any one time, the others being distributed through this especially rich agricultural section for farm-work. Roughly, the numbers are as follows: 2,000 Russians, 6,000 Frenchmen, 2,300 Englishmen (Irish), and a small number of Belgians. Of these there are in the camp at present about 1,000 Frenchmen, about 1,000 Russians, and about 1,500 Englishmen. From this it will be seen that the German authorities regard "Tommy" as a poor farmer, tho a "first-class fighting-man." A few are learning the first rudiments of agriculture by weeding the captain's garden, of which he is particularly proud.

In the public kitchen, on the other hand, Tommy seems to be a favorite, having charge of most of the work under the supervision of a German *chef* from the *Landsturm*. The culinary department is well organized, and the prisoners receive warm food three times a day. In the larder is to be found a considerable variety of foodstuffs—meat, grain, potatoes, fish, and dried fruits of several kinds, which, together with the vegetables raised by the prisoners themselves, afford a nourishing fare. The bill of fare for the coming meal is posted outside the kitchen three times a day.

From the kitchen we go to the post-office. This has two departments, one for letters and one for packages, which latter the Germans express so well with the word *Liebesgaben*. The mail for all of the prisoners apportioned to the camp passes through this office. Everything, of course, is examined before being delivered to the addressees. In this work the prisoners assist under the supervision of the *Landsturm* men.

We next visit the fire department. The corps are made up wholly of Frenchmen, who are under the command of a German *Landsturm* man, whose civil occupation is that of fire-chief. The captain turns in a fire-alarm that we may see the efficiency of his corps. In an instant the Frenchmen have out the little fire-engine, which they draw themselves; this is followed by a number of hose-reels and then by the ladders. No commands are spoken, whistle-signals being used. Noiselessly each does his duty. The fire corps often practise also under the command of their French sergeant. Even then not a word is spoken, despite the liveliness of the French character.

The captain having pronounced the drill satisfactory, we pass on to the canteen. Here the prisoner may, with the money sent him from home, or that which he earns in camp, buy tobacco or supplement his meals with a few sweets and delicacies. The camp has a currency of its own, actual money being never given to the prisoners. Printed bills are used instead, and the



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canteen sutler and the merchants of Limburg redeem them at headquarters. This system goes a long way to prevent any attempts at escape.

Near by are the baths. This is a large room with concrete floor containing several rows of shower-baths, and here each prisoner is required to take a warm bath twice a week.

Next we come to the hospital, the comparative emptiness of which speaks well for the health of the camp. To it are detailed five German physicians. Formerly there were French physicians and members of the sanitary corps who proved very valuable to the camp, but these have recently been exchanged. The good health of the prisoners is in large measure due to the efficiency of the disinfecting station. This accommodates 70 prisoners an hour, and not only is each new arrival thoroughly disinfected, but also are his clothes and all of his belongings. This process is also used continuously for the disinfection of the bed-clothes and the bedding of the prisoners as well as their uniforms. Near the disinfecting station stands the quarantine station. Here can be quarantined at a moment's notice 500 persons in case any contagious disease should break out in the camp.

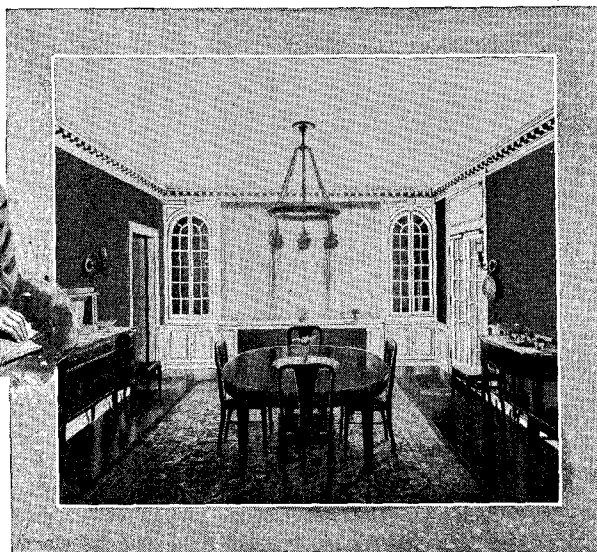
EVERY MAN AN ASTRONOMER

THERE is at least one branch of astronomy in which the naked eye is as good as a telescope, so that in pursuing it the amateur can render valuable service to science. This is the observation of meteors. Writing in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.), Prof. Charles P. Olivier, of the University of Virginia, points out the importance of the systematic observation of "shooting-stars" and gives some of the methods by which this may be carried on with accuracy. Some of the ways in which the study of meteors bears upon the important problems of astronomy are thus explained by Professor Olivier:

First in importance, perhaps, is the connection between comets and meteors. Secondly, we may mention that our knowledge of the movements in the upper atmosphere of the earth, how high this atmosphere extends, etc., depends largely upon the study of the drift of meteor-trains and the calculation of the heights at which they appear. Hence for the meteorologist this study is of immense importance.

One of the principal theories of evolution depends upon meteoric matter for its basis. The absorption of light in space must take meteors into account. Further, a small amount of the sun's heat is received from this source. We need to know how much this is with more certainty. The constitution of the zodiacal light and the gegenschein is supposed to be meteoric in nature.

Whether the curious behavior of Encke's comet, often explained as due to a resisting medium, is caused by its passage through a locality filled rather densely with meteoric matter is an interesting inquiry. Again the fall of meteoric matter upon the earth brings to us from outer space our only actual specimens of the elements which exist there. Their chemical and geological study forms a branch of science in itself. It is the astronomer's duty, however, to be able to answer the questions as



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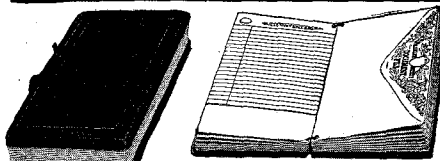
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to their orbits, and hence from what part of space they came to us; principally whether they had their origin in our system or really came from interstellar space.

There are other points, but these should suffice to prove that the study of meteors is a branch of astronomy well worth developing.

Taking up the connection of comets and meteors, Professor Olivier notes that several familiar groups of meteors are now known to be closely connected with some comet, and that further work, of an accurate character, will surely prove that others still have a comet moving in the same orbit. This offers a problem of great interest and considerable importance. He goes on:

The study of the numbers of meteors received from such streams as those mentioned, taken in connection with our knowledge—rather limited, it is true—as to when the comets became members of our system or at least began to move in their present orbits, gives us our best information as to the amount and results of a comet's disintegration. . . . It is strange that those professional astronomers whose interest has been largely taken up with comets should so rarely have worked in this sister branch, on which the knowledge of the constitution of comets must so largely depend.

The study of meteors, requiring no telescope nor expensive equipment, is above all adapted to the amateur. The only things necessary are a good star-map, a lantern, ruler, recording sheet, and a pencil. To these simple things there should be added considerable patience in waiting for the meteor to come, and then some rather quick work in getting its path accurately plotted. Accuracy, of course, increases greatly with practise, but even from the first, any intelligent person, whether a student of astronomy or not, can do something well worth while and actually aid in the increase of our knowledge of meteors.

It is obvious that only by the cooperation of a large number of observers can definitive results be obtained. Therefore an organization is a first necessity.

For this hemisphere the American Meteor Society tries to fill this want. The society is composed of about twenty members, amateurs and professionals, and already has succeeded in securing observations of nearly 4,000 meteors. . . .

In recognition of the importance of keeping up the interest in meteoric astronomy and to show their confidence in the work of the American Meteor Society, the National Academy of Sciences, at its recent meeting in Washington, voted a small sum of money from the J. Lawrence Smith fund for meteoric research, which will be available during the coming year to push on and extend the scope of our work and publication. This generous grant will fail in one of its main purposes unless those interested in meteoric astronomy will push their work with renewed enthusiasm.

It gives me pleasure to state that we shall shortly have a splendid series of meteor-maps for general distribution to our members. These were recently prepared by Dr. Reynold Young, of the Dominion Observatory. These maps, thirteen in a set, will be furnished free to those who have sent in a fair number of observations, and



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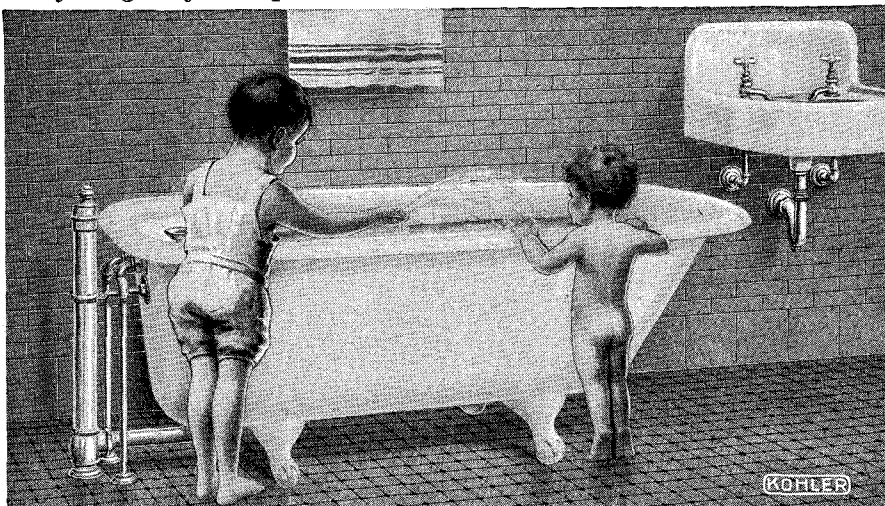
As has been said before, what is needed most of all is observers. We are now in a position to furnish any applicant with suitable maps, blank forms, and minute directions as to how to carry on the work. The headquarters of the society is at the Leander McCormick Observatory, and all communications relative to the work should be addressed to the author in its care.

As there must be many more or less interested in this work who have never made any inquiries as to joining the society, I should like to say that any requests for information will be most gladly answered, and we shall welcome any and all amateurs into our ranks. Further, it should be stated that as each night's work is complete in itself, even a few scattered nights per year would furnish data which we would be glad to have and which would prove valuable. In our publications each observer will receive the very fullest credit for all the work sent in by him, and copies of our bulletins and reports are mailed to every active member.

A DISEASE OF THE TRENCHES

TO the long list of occupational diseases will now have to be added a new one—"trench-back," which attacks only soldiers living in the trenches. It is apparently always due to the fall of masses of earth, timber, or sand-bags, while the injured man is bending over to pick up a grenade, write a postal-card home, fry a bit of bacon, plaster up a comrade's hand, or perform any one of the thousand little acts that go to make up a pleasant day in this up-to-date war of the burrowers. We are told by *The British Medical Journal* (London) that the trouble, which manifests itself by "pain and rigidity in the dorsal-lumbar region," yields to the application of sodium salicylate by electric methods, passage of the current facilitating absorption of the drug by the tissues. Says Capt. John D. Sandes, in charge of the Electrotherapeutic Institute of the Kitchener Indian Hospital at Brighton, England:

The cases almost invariably come from the trenches. . . . Various degrees of disability are represented—some can get about, others have to be carried on stretchers. Those who can walk do so with a pronounced stoop, and use a stick. Tenderness is generally present. Some cases



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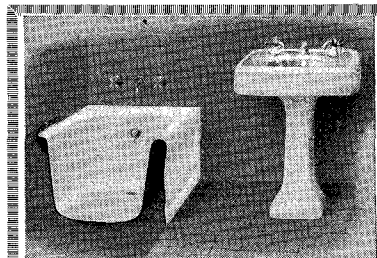
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show anesthesia, and in these there is probably spinal injury. . . . In a certain proportion a pronounced psychical factor can be traced, and these cases present features similar in many respects to the condition known as “railway-spine,” and are always difficult to treat. . . .

I now apply the treatment to all cases of trench-back coming to the department, and the results so far have been satisfactory. . . . The current is gradually turned on and treatment continued for about fifteen minutes. Applications are carried out twice weekly, and improvement often occurs after the first. Some cases are cured in two or three applications.

A DOG-STAR OFF THE STAGE

A DOG-STAR that is probably better known to New York theatergoers than Sirius is Jasper, one of the most conspicuous actors in the play “Young America.” Interesting and lovable as this dog is on the stage, says a writer in the *New York Press*, who may have received some aid from Jasper’s press-agent, he is most remarkable as an individual. This, we are told, is because he “isn’t a trained dog; he is an intelligent dog.” And we read further:

Jasper may be a freak, but when you look at him you have the impression merely of an unusually keen and very expressive dog-face.

When you enter he is playing with a ball, very much after the manner of an ordinary dog.

Then, joyfully, at his master’s request, he goes through a series of tricks. He tangoes, sits up and begs, catches the ball when it is thrown into the air, and otherwise performs circus-stunts.

“Shut the door, Jasper,” says Dixie Taylor, his master.

Jasper does so.

“Put this paper in the waste-basket.”

Jasper is only too glad to comply immediately.

“Untie the man’s shoe.”

In this the dog takes a fiendish delight.

“Where is your plate?”

Jasper dives beneath the bed and produces a plate.

“Put your bucket on it.”

No sooner said than done, even tho the bucket is rather difficult for him to hold between his teeth.

Dixie Taylor will tell you that Jasper knew the meaning of about two hundred words when he was two years old. Now that he is five he knows almost one thousand. He can tell the difference between a cow and a horse, between a window and a mirror; he can even distinguish between a cripple and a drunken man. For the latter, by the way, he has really no use whatsoever.

He can point out all the various objects in any room or office, and takes delight in giving the Masonic grip, and in whispering the password in the caller’s ear.

Now comes the “freak” part. Jasper is put out of the room. Taylor suggests that you indicate something for him to do, warning you in advance that sometimes he fails in this test. There is an empty milk-bottle standing on a table—the remains of part of Jasper’s luncheon. You put it

on the floor, and suggest that Jasper knock it over.

Jasper is allowed to reenter. He watches his master carefully, knowing that he is being put to the test.

“What do I want you to do, Jasper?” asks Taylor, suggestively, his arms folded across his chest.

Jasper watches him attentively for a moment, sniffs wistfully two or three times, and makes a tour of the room. No words other than those quoted pass between master and dog. Yet, directly, Jasper goes to the milk-bottle and knocks it over with his paw.

If the Society for Psychic Research gets a hold of Jasper, “Young America” will be in a bad way, for Jasper did not do this trick and similar ones once only. He did it whenever he was asked to do so, and some of the acts indicated were pretty difficult.

Yet, when all is said and done, Jasper is just a mongrel. He comes from theatrical stock, so to speak. His mother was an Italian greyhound and his father a brindle bull. He gets his color and most of his shape from his father, tho there is a delicate sensitiveness about his face that comes directly from his Latin ancestry.

Taylor picked him up in Frostburg, Md., five years ago, when he was a pup. A traveling showman, having a litter he did not know what to do with, gave this one to the lecturer. Taylor says he never attempted to teach him any tricks, but that somehow he always seems to know just what was said to him.

In “Young America” Jasper is such an important part of the show that Cohan and Harris, the producers, are trying to insure him for \$100,000. For while it would probably be possible to teach another dog to do just what Jasper does on the stage, it is hard to believe that another dog could act in the same spirit of enthusiastic abandon, or that another could inspire the instant affection which Jasper arouses.

A Simple Remedy.—A Chinaman who was asked if there were good doctors in China.

“Good doctors!” he exclaimed. “China have best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great; save life, to me.”

“You don’t say so! How was that?”

“Me velly bad,” he said. “Me callee Doctor Han Kon. Give some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Giv more medicine. Me glow worse—go die. Blimebly callee Doctor Hang Chang. He got no time; no come. Save life.”—*Tit-Bits*.

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"Lark"—the Southern Pacific's fastest train—by 15 minutes.

If you seek *power*—Saxon "Six" has it. Saxon "Six" levels hills everywhere. This car is absolutely phenomenal in its power and flexibility and our dealers will welcome any test you care to invite.

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Six-cylinder high-speed motor, 30-35 h. p.; electric starting and lighting; demountable rims; 112" wheelbase; Timken axles; vanadium steel cantilever springs; 32x3½" tires, non-skid in rear; one-man top—\$785.

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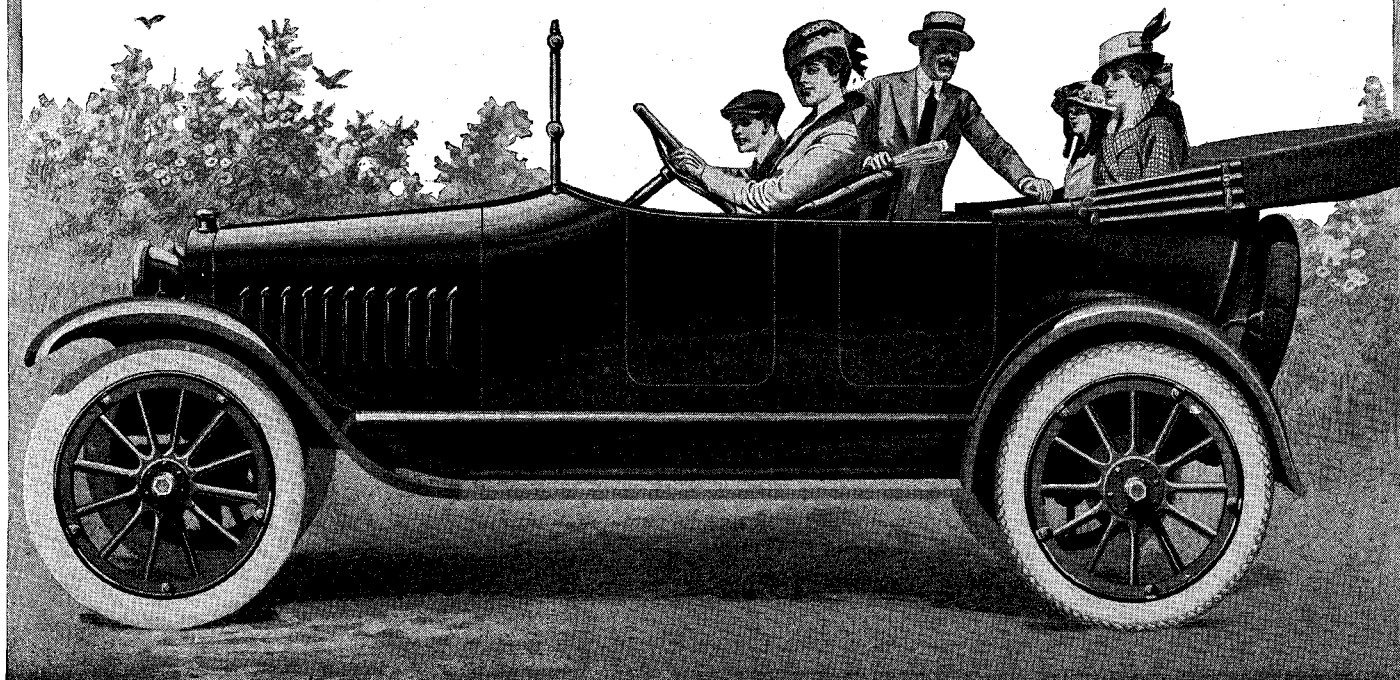
That is a big claim to make. But 30,000 Saxon Roadsters now in use throughout the world make it good. In owners' daily service, in engineers' trials and in public contests Saxon Roadsters show an average operating cost of only ¼ cent per mile per passenger.

Just think what you get in this wonderful car—for \$395: Saxon motor of amazing power and smoothness; graceful, roomy streamline body; easy riding vanadium steel cantilever springs; honeycomb radiator; dry plate clutch; sliding gear transmission; reliable Atwater-Kent ignition—all standard features, all identical in quality with the features of far higher-priced cars.

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Saxon Motor Company, Detroit

(152)





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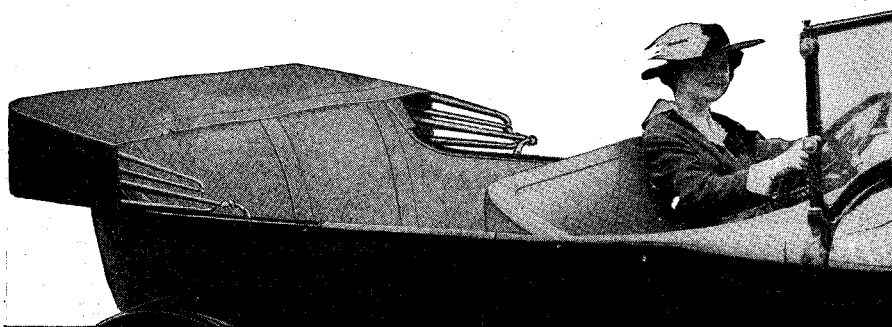
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Practical Economy.—HE—"But why don't you come with me and pick out the ring?"

SHE—"I'm afraid we can't afford to do that."—*Life*.

One Hope Left.—STAGE-STRUCK MAIDEN (after trying her voice)—"Do you think I can ever do anything with my voice?"

STAGE-MANAGER—"Well, it may come in handy in case of fire."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

Praise.—"Your daughter plays the piano beautifully."

"Do you really think so?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, if I didn't see her fingers hit the keys, I'd swear it was one of those mechanical pianos."—*Musical Courier*.

Poor Lo.—VAGRANT—"Sir, I was captured in infancy by the Indians and reared in ignorance of all civilized usages."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, I don't know how to lie, cheat, steal, boast, bluff, or toady, and I'm starving to death."—*Life*.

Too Good.—"Well, Dinah, I hear you are married."

"Yassum," said the former cook, "I've done got me a man now."

"Is he a good provider?"

"Yassum. He's a mighty good provider, but I've powerful skeered he's gwine ter git koted at it."—*Birmingham Age Herald*.

Fine Distinction.—Little Molly had been very trying all day. That evening, when her grown-up sister was putting her to bed, she said she hoped the child would be a better girl to-morrow, and not make everybody unhappy with her naughty temper.

Molly listened in silence, thought hard for a few moments, and then said, wisely:

"Yes, when it's me it's temper; when it's you it's nerves."—*Tit-Bits*.

As Understood.—"Madam, you are a little run down. You need frequent baths and plenty of fresh air, and I advise you to dress in the coolest, most comfortable clothes; nothing stiff or formal."

When the lady got home, this is how she rendered to her husband the advice given to her by the doctor:

"He says I must go to the seashore, do plenty of motoring, and get some new summer gowns."—*Philadelphia Times*.

Like Old Friends.—At a dinner-and-theater party recently given in Washington a beautiful debutante was frightened beyond measure because Senator Blank had been selected for her escort. The poor girl was almost in tears from nervousness.

"But, mother," she protested, "what-ever can I talk to him about?"

The mother smiled. "You'll like him, dear; every one does."

It was late that night when the debutante came running into her mother's boudoir, a happy flush on her young cheek. "I've had a perfectly dandy time," she announced, "and I think the Senator's fine. He isn't at all what I expected him to be. Why, we hadn't gone two blocks before we were talking about fleas in Italian hotels!"

—*Everybody's*.

Sensitive About It.—"Ah," said the visitor; "this village boasts a choral society, I understand."

"No," said the native, "we never boast of it."—*Christian Register*.

A Bit Loose.—The Wild Onion school-teacher was mixing and mingling with friends and acquaintances at Dog Hill Sunday. The teacher looks well on special occasions, but somehow or other his standing collar is always too big for his derby.—*Hogwallow Kentuckian*.

Explained.—EMINENT WOMAN SURGEON, WHO IS ALSO AN ARDENT SUFFRAGETTE (to wounded guardsman)—"Do you know, your face is singularly familiar to me? I've been trying to remember where we've met before."

GUARDSMAN—"Well, mum, bygones be bygones; I was a police constable."—*Punch*.

Due Caution.—"Bobby," inquired the mother, "did you wash your face before the music-teacher came?"

"Yes'm."

"And your hands?"

"Yes'm."

"And your ears?"

"Well, ma," said Bobby, judiciously, "I washed the one that would be next to her."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Reluctant Awakening.—The attorneys for the prosecution and defense had been allowed fifteen minutes each to argue the case. The attorney for the defense had commenced his arguments with an allusion to the old swimming-hole of his boyhood days. He told in flowery oratory of the balmy air, the singing birds, the joy of youth, the delights of the cool water—

And in the midst of it he was interrupted by the drawing voice of the judge.

"Come out, Chauncey," he said, "and put on your clothes. Your fifteen minutes are up."—*Everybody's*.

Hard Luck.—He was a Canadian and he wore a corporal's stripes. There he sat snugly in a sheltered part of his trench in that little corner of Belgium and played poker with a quartet of his comrades. Luck was against him. He had lost about everything he had to lose, when at the very height of the game—just after the dealer had done his best and worst—a shell came through the roof of the shelter, passed between the Canadian's long, lean legs (luckily without hitting him), and buried itself harmlessly in the soft earth. The others of the party leapt up in not inexcusable haste and fled from the place, but the Canadian did not move.

The disturbance brought the company commander on the run.

"What's up?" says he.

"Well, sir," says the Canadian, "that there shell drops in on us and when it don't explode at once I judge it is pretty safe not to go off at all. So I just set where I am. The curst luck of it is that I've been playin' away here all mornin' drawin' rotten cards and losin' my shirt, and here just as I holds the first four of a kind that's gladdened my two eyes since Hector was a pup—and kings at that, sir—at that identical moment there comes this piffin' German turnip and the other fellows beats it."—*New York Evening Post*.

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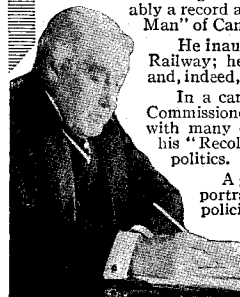
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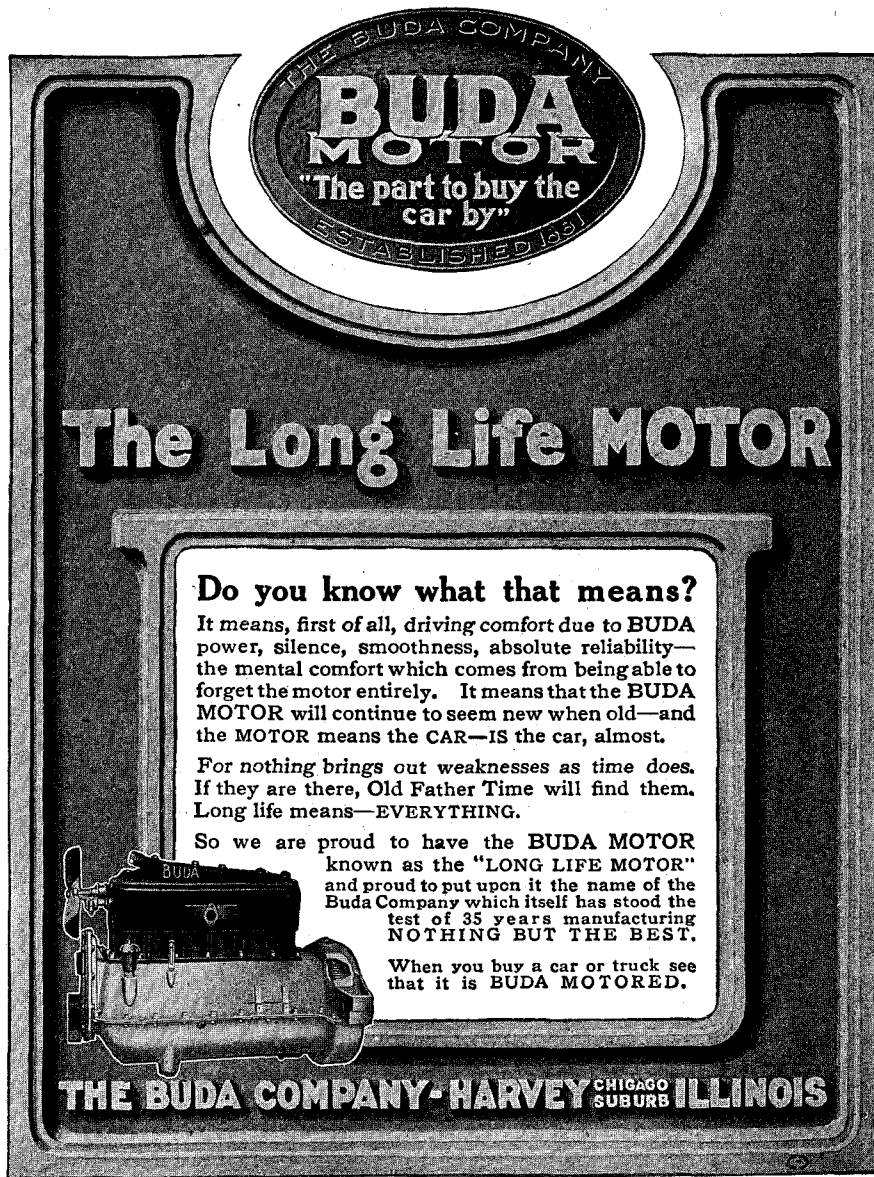
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

September 2.—Berlin reports the sinking of eight British ships by German submarines.

September 3.—It is unofficially reported from France and England that about fifty German submarines have been captured or sunk since the beginning of the war.

September 6.—Forty French aeroplanes bombard Saarbrücken, in Rhenish Prussia.

September 7.—Zeppelin air-ships raid towns on the east coast of England, killing 13 persons and wounding 43.

A British squadron bombards German batteries on the coast of Belgium.

Germany reports the loss of the submarine U-27.

A French, an English, and a Norwegian ship are sunk by German submarines.

French air-raiders drop bombs on Freiburg.

September 8.—German air-ships again raid the eastern coast of England.

IN THE EAST

September 1.—Austrian forces take the fortress of Lutsk, in Russia, on the Styr River, about 60 miles east of the angle where the boundaries of Russia, Poland, and Galicia meet.

The Allies report gains on the Gallipoli Peninsula, while Berlin tells of the loss of 20,000 men of a British attacking party.

A German official report puts the Russian losses since May 2 at 1,100,000 in prisoners and 300,000 in killed and wounded.

September 2.—The Russian Army evacuates Grodno, on the Niemen River.

German forces take a bridge-head on the Duna River between Friedrichstadt and Riga.

The Russians are driven from Brody, in the northeast corner of Galicia.

The Czar opens a war-conference of Russian notables in Petrograd.

September 6.—The Czar takes command of the Russian Armies.

September 7.—German air-ships are active over the Gulf of Riga, and the Russians evacuate Dagö Island.

A report from Constantinople via Berlin tells of the sinking of a British submarine and the capture of its crew by the Turks.

September 8.—The Grand Duke Nicholas is transferred from the chief command of the whole Russian Army to the viceroyalty of the Caucasus and the command of the Russian Southern Army.

Russian forces win a minor success over Germans and Austrians near Tarnopol.

GENERAL

September 3.—It is announced that Servia has accepted in principle the Entente proposals for territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

September 4.—Large advance subscriptions to the third German war-loan are reported from Berlin.

The Allan Line steamer *Hesperian*, with 350 passengers and a crew of 300, is torpedoed by a German submarine off the south coast of Ireland. Thirteen passengers and four members of the crew, one of the latter said to be an American, are killed.

September 5.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Admiralty, issues a statement declaring that the German surrender to the United States is explained by the failure of her submarine warfare against British commerce, the

British merchant marine being now actually larger than at the beginning of the war.

September 6.—It is announced from Rome that General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has paid a visit to the Italian front.

Italian forces repulse an Austrian attack on Monte Nero.

September 7.—The 610 delegates to the British Trade-Union Congress, representing nearly 3,000,000 workers, unanimously go on record against conscription.

DOMESTIC

September 2.—President Wilson makes public letters he has written to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, asking them to formulate definite plans for improving our means of national defense.

Mexican raiders near Brownsville, Texas, kill two Americans.

Cardinal Gibbons visits the President to discuss, it is said, the Pope's peace-program.

The Cobb County, Georgia, grand jury investigating the Frank lynching "regret to state" that they are "unable to find enough evidence to indict any one for this crime."

September 3.—Mexicans opposite Brownsville fire on United States army aviators and upon United States soldiers, the latter returning the fire.

Dr. Thomas H. Norton announces that a new discovery made in this country will revolutionize the production of dyestuffs from coal-tar, thus freeing this country from dependence on German dye-makers.

September 4.—The New York State Constitutional Convention adjourns after preparing a revision of the Constitution which will later be submitted to the voters of the State.

Henry Ford announces that he will give \$1,000,000 to finance a campaign for peace and against "preparedness."

Mexican and United States soldiers engage in firing at each other across the Rio Grande near Brownsville, Texas. More than ten Mexicans are killed.

Rear-Admiral Caperton proclaims martial law in Port au Prince and other districts in Haiti occupied by American troops.

Robert A. Gardner wins the Amateur Golf Championship of the United States at Detroit.

September 5.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, admits that he gave James J. Archibald, an American newspaper-correspondent, a letter for delivery to the Foreign Office in Vienna, in which he proposed means for disorganizing the manufacture of munitions in plants working on orders for the Allies.

The national convention of the "Friends of Peace" opens in Chicago.

Two Mexicans are killed when United States soldiers return fire from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande.

September 6.—Ex-President Taft denounces the Administration's Philippine policy.

September 7.—Ambassador Dumba calls on Secretary Lansing. It is reported that he declared his plan to cripple arms-plants in this country to have been formulated under orders from Vienna.

W. M. Johnston wins the National Lawn-Tennis Championship, defeating M. A. McLoughlin in the final round of the All-Corner's tournament at Forest Hills, L. I.

September 8.—Henry Ford increases his peace-fund to \$10,000,000.

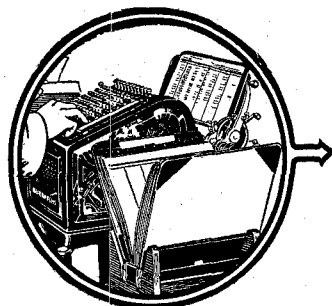


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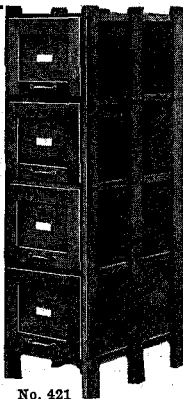
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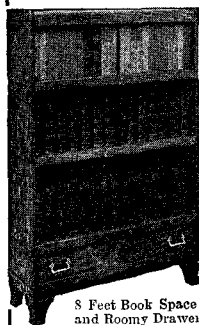
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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

THE HELP EUROPE WILL NEED IN HER WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR

AMONG the greatest needs that Europe will have at the end of the present war will be men, money, food, agricultural stock, and manufacturing machinery. The writer of a letter from Paris to *The Journal of Commerce* declares that Europe's difficulties in these matters will not be less than those which our Southern States encountered after the Civil War. Altho destruction is not yet at an end, a few general ideas on the subject can, he thinks, already be set forth with some safety. That Europe will have to seek for help in America, and for a considerable amount of it, he sees no reason to doubt. England, in these calculations, he believes can be left aside—at least for the present, since "she has not yet given the full measure of her energy, even in money," and thus far industry and commerce have not been interrupted as they have been in France, Germany, Russia, and elsewhere. Following are interesting points in his letter:

"The belligerent nations will have two money-problems to solve when war is over. The first is to render available the money which their people still have in hand. The second is to obtain credit, either for money in quarters where money can be had or for needed supplies. In all this, it is commonly supposed that Germany will be the hardest hit.

"The help of a war-indemnity on either side seems hardly practical. If Germany is completely beaten, there is no likelihood of her being able to pay an indemnity for years to come, and then only after her reconstruction is accomplished. If she obtains what she calls an 'honorable peace'—and this is the utmost she can hope—she will surely not include an indemnity from those whose territory she has destroyed and pillaged.

"Moreover—and this has not been sufficiently noted, nor can it be estimated now—there must be industrial stocks in hand from before the war. War prevented their exportation, but they will be thrown on the international market the moment peace is proclaimed. Swiss business men are already in receipt of letters from their German correspondents who foresee such an eventuality and are losing no time. This, for one thing, should do away with English and American speculation on German competition leaving them a free field even after the war.

"For France and Italy, the money-problem needs no more consideration now than it did in 1871; and Belgium does not call for immediate consideration, since her restoration is a matter of international concern, even among neutrals.

"In sum, while the words 'universal bankruptcy' have been pronounced, it will not be surprising if this is limited to a forced paper-money régime on the part of Germany, to relative repudiation on the part of Austria-Hungary (that is, of their debts of the union), and repudiation as thorough as the nations will allow on the part of Turkey. The labor-question hardly concerns America, except that the tide of Italian and Balkan labor will be turned toward France and Germany or kept at home. France is already drawing on her North-African reservoirs to good advantage—and there are others.

"Large parts of France, like all Belgium,

have been made a waste. There has been talk of importing 20,000 houses from the United States. Well, Lille alone in one quarter has had 800 houses destroyed and 1,200 in another. Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing constituted together one of the greatest manufacturing-centers of the world. The machinery of the factories has been carted away to Germany; and it is the same for myriad smaller centers of France's invaded territory and all over Belgium. Even the woolen stocks in the Roubaix cloth-factories have been taken to the amount of millions of dollars. One of my friends had just put American spindles into his cotton-mills in the North. The buildings have not been destroyed—not yet—but a refugee informs him that all the machinery has vanished.

"Restocking for agriculture means something more. France, for example, has drained her cattle-supply to the extreme limits of prudence. Measures have already been taken to restrain the sale of calves and lambs that may serve for reproduction. To prevent a further diminution of the reserves of beef-cattle, refrigerated meat—after one whole year of war—is for the first time offered to the French consumer from abroad.

"The wonderful results obtained with wheat in France by intensive agriculture have long been known. This war has shown that there were similar results in cattle-breeding. Whether the United States will be able to help replenish French cattle-herds, or whether France will prefer buying meat for some years while waiting for native reproduction, are questions which can not be answered yet. Here, too, the unknown factor of French colonies will count. Madagascar is already in the field; and Morocco, under French pacification and encouragement, gives signs of becoming a formidable competitor in both grain and meat.

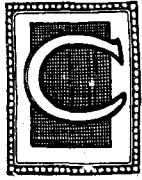
"In machinery there is sure to be an immediate demand for all that comes under the head of machine tools. Agricultural implements will be needed; but here American industry is on the spot, altho it has suffered with the rest. The sugar industries of the invaded North will need new supplies. I have spoken of the not yet calculable losses of machinery in textile industries, and, in fact, in all others, in the most manufacturing part of France. And in Belgium, once again, the worst has to be counted with—that is, the utmost ravage and destruction.

"In sum, the United States, in the years immediately following the war, will have an opportunity of selling all that may help to full restoration of agriculture and industry in France and Belgium. This, for the most part, will lead to no permanent trade, except that the multiplication of satisfactory business relations is always a permanent good."

THE RAPID GROWTH IN AMERICAN WEALTH

Basing his statements on a Bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau, a writer in the September monthly circular of the National City Bank sets forth figures to show a startling increase in the wealth of this country during the eight years ending in 1912, the last year for which figures are available. The increase during this period as set forth in these statistics was substantially equal to the entire wealth of Great Britain and to that of Germany. Sir George Paish in 1914 estimated the

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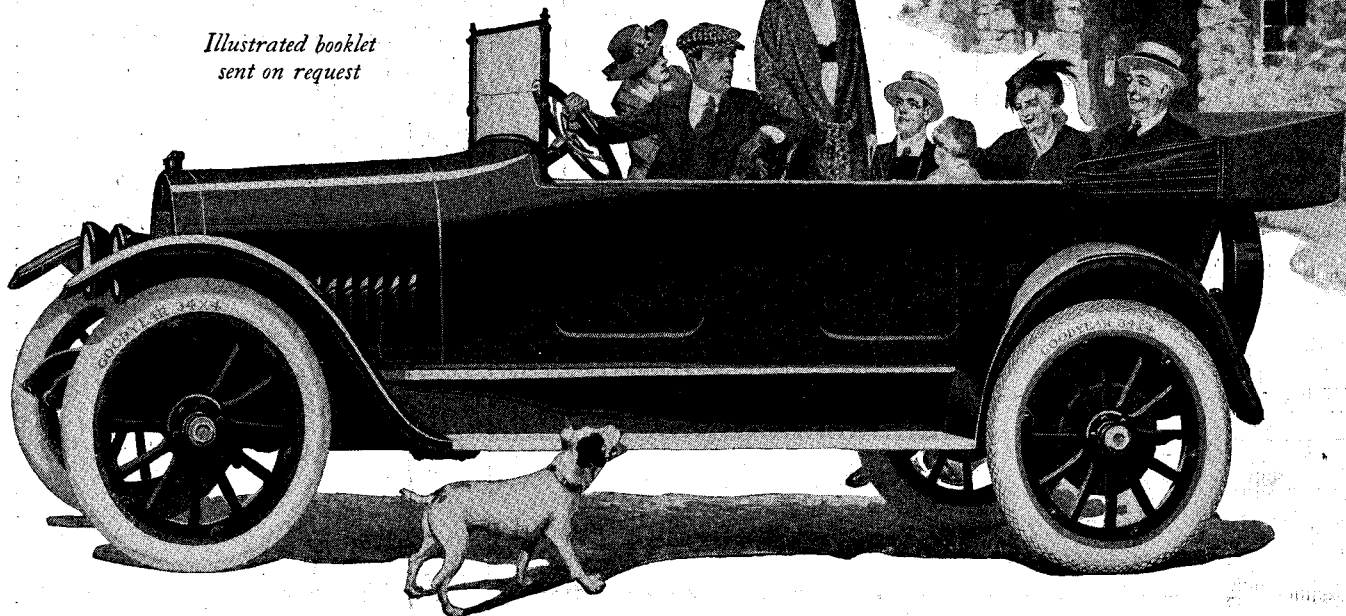
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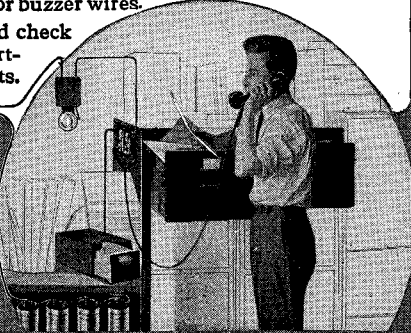
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wealth of Great Britain at \$85,000,000,000. Dr. Karl Helfferich, the present head of the Imperial German Treasury, in 1913 estimated the wealth of Germany at about \$75,000,000,000. In the circular of the City Bank the following comments and additional figures are presented:

"All of these calculations must be regarded as estimates only, for there can be no exact inventory of privately owned property of every kind, but they are based upon such official data as are available, and whatever questionable elements there may be exist in all of them. They all include land-values, and there is room for argument as to how much the wealth of a country is actually increased by a rise of bare land-values due to an increase of population. On the other hand, as the value of land is not separated from that of buildings and other improvements, a large part of the values reported for real estate represents structures and improvements upon the land. All expenditures for roads, pavements, bridges, fences, drainage, etc., are so included. It is to be considered also that whatever is wealth to an individual is in a very practical sense wealth to the community. All that the owner draws from it, except what he consumes himself, enters into the general stock of productive wealth. The land is in individual hands because it is believed to be more productive and valuable to the community if handled in this way than it would be under community management. In private hands it is the basis of credit, and an increase in its value means that more credit is available for use in the community, and credit in modern days is a very effective agency.

"The total wealth of the country, and the total of real-estate values, as shown by the last three estimates of the Census Bureau, have been as follows:

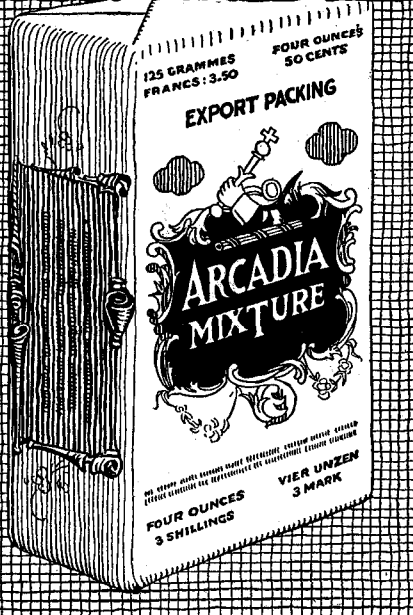
	Total Wealth	Value of Real Estate
1900.....	\$88,517,000,000	\$52,537,000,000
1904.....	107,104,000,000	62,541,000,000
1912.....	187,739,000,000	110,600,000,000

"The value of real estate was 60 per cent. of the total wealth in 1900, and slightly less than that in 1904 and 1912. Including real estate, the wealth of the country increased at the rate of \$4,646,000,000 per year from 1900 to 1904, and at the rate of \$10,000,000,000 per year from 1904 to 1912. Excluding all real-estate values, the increase was at the rate of \$2,186,000,000 from 1900 to 1904, and \$4,600,000,000 from 1904 to 1912. Thus the gains during the last period, outside of all increment to land-values, and all fixt improvements upon the land, were practically the same as the gains, including real-estate values from 1900 to 1904.

"The investment in manufacturing-machinery, tools, and implements increased in the eight years 1904-1912 from \$3,297,000,000 to \$6,091,000,000, or nearly doubled. The investment in privately owned electric-light and power stations increased from \$562,851,000 to \$2,099,000,000, and in farm-implements and machinery from \$844,000,000 to \$1,368,000,000, etc. These figures show the amazing rapidity with which this country is increasing its equipment for producing the necessities and comforts of life. They make a satisfactory answer also to the pessimistic theories of those who think there is no improvement in the general condition of the masses of the people. If this capital investment has doubled in eight years, it must have more than doubled in productive capacity, for new equipment is usually more effective than the old, and how are all these goods distributed unless the masses of the people are consuming them? The thirteenth census showed that from 1899 to 1909 the amount of capital invested in all manufactures in this country increased 105.3

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per cent., the number of wage-earners employed increased 40.4 per cent., and the amount of wages paid increased 70.6 per cent. In line with all this are the facts that the production of coal practically doubled from 1900 to 1910, and the tonnage of the railways increased in nearly the same proportion. All of this was going on while the population of the country increased 21.4 per cent.

"If with all this multiplication of things the average man is not getting more of them than he did ten years ago, what becomes of them?"

"The lands of the United States are not in the hands of a few; the ownership is widely distributed. It is extremely superficial to assume that nobody receives any benefit from wealth unless he has an owner's interest in it. This is where has erred most of the thought that nobody derived any benefit from the existence of railways unless he owned stock in them; or any benefit from the \$8,000,000,000 of investments based upon the use of electricity unless he owned stock in some of the electrical companies; or any benefit from all the power-plants that are daily working for the production of goods unless he owned an interest in them upon which he received dividends.

"During the ten years from 1899 to 1909, according to the census, while the population of the United States increased 21.4 the horse-power employed in manufacturing-establishments increased 85 per cent. Will anybody contend that the wage-earners derived no benefit as consumers from this increased investment of capital in equipment? Of course, they derive benefits, and their children after them, from every dollar of profits which capital reinvests in production. The aim and end of every man in acquiring and saving is to increase production on his own account, and the inevitable effect of having production increase faster than population is that more goods per head are distributed. Goods would pile up, industry would choke down, industrial expansion would come to an end, and the accumulations of the rich would be idle and useless to them if consumption by the masses did not keep pace with production."

WHAT NEW YORK SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS SHOW

Realizing that savings-bank statistics afford a relatively fair guide as to industrial conditions, *Bradstreet's* presents interesting figures as to savings-banks in New York during the eight years included in the period 1908-1915. As a rule, the patrons of savings-banks are thrifty people, and when business is good their deposits tend to increase and their withdrawals to decrease. Statistics for the year ending on July 30 of this year show smaller amounts deposited than for any previous year since 1909, but it is to be borne in mind that the postal-savings system of the Government absorbed a considerable volume of savings which otherwise would have gone to the old banks, and another fact to be remembered is the economic conditions of the year, including a winter of stress due to the war in Europe. All the savings-banks in this State are included in the statistics presented by *Bradstreet's*. In spite of the falling off in new deposits, the net total shows a slight increase in the total amount to the credit of depositors over the previous year, but this, of course, is due to the fact that interest accumulated,

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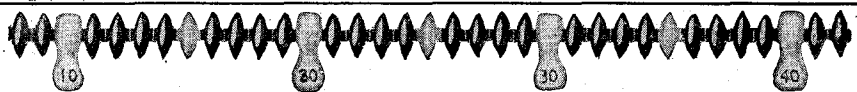
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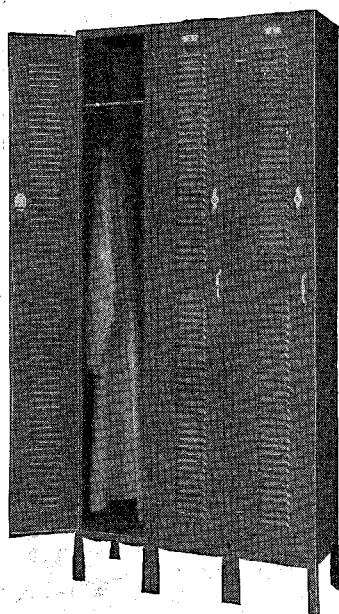
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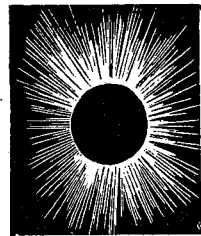
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and this more than offsets the decline in new deposits. Moreover, the withdrawals were not so heavy as in some other years. The writer presents the following other facts:

"Perhaps the most noteworthy indication of conditions is that found in the fact that deposits made during the year were in the aggregate \$387,072,851. That sum reflects a loss of \$53,000,000, or 12 per cent., from the fiscal year 1914, and indeed the total thus given is the smallest noted for any fiscal year since that of 1909, which period covered the latter half of 1908, when business was depressed in consequence of the inherited economic events of the final months of 1907. But as a partial offset to the decline in new deposits, one may cite the slump of over \$20,000,000 in withdrawals, which aggregated \$433,117,019, the record in that respect being better than it was in each of the fiscal years 1914 and 1913. This short table gives the figures for deposits and withdrawals during the past eight fiscal years:

	Sum Deposited	Withdrawals
1915.....	\$387,072,851	\$433,117,019
1914.....	440,322,844	453,312,486
1913.....	441,486,578	436,148,021
1912.....	422,920,291	414,041,135
1911.....	419,323,550	406,249,772
1910.....	405,176,261	377,028,477
1909.....	375,598,505	360,932,917
1908.....	364,341,573	430,541,716

"This table gives practically all of the facts for a four-year period:

	July 1, 1915	July 1, 1914
Total resources.....	\$1,930,596,230	\$1,912,023,874
Due depositors.....	1,791,524,601	1,773,213,398
Surplus on invest. value of stocks and bonds.....	176,893,415	164,127,574
Surplus market value of stocks and bonds.....	138,020,085	137,921,822
No. of open accounts.....	3,202,659	3,181,248
No. of accounts opened or reopened.....	499,740	562,646
No. of accounts closed.....	477,667	500,619
Sum deposited.....	387,072,851	440,322,844
Sum withdrawn.....	433,117,019	453,312,486
Interest.....	64,639,705	61,610,498

	1913	1912
Total resources.....	\$1,903,321,514	\$1,827,507,287
Due depositors.....	1,725,607,297	1,660,564,190
Surplus on invest. value of stocks and bonds.....	176,899,452	166,164,273
Surplus market value of stocks and bonds.....	106,397,868	119,919,025
No. of open accounts.....	3,119,205	3,029,651
No. of accounts opened or reopened.....	569,647	539,733
No. of accounts closed.....	480,090	471,141
Sum deposited.....	441,486,578	422,920,291
Sum withdrawn.....	436,148,021	414,041,135
Interest.....	59,723,890	57,629,833

The New York Times Annalist brings out interesting points in connection with the showing these figures make as to there having been during the year no actual savings out of earnings, such savings as were made having come from interest on previous deposits. The writer says:

"Assuming an interest-rate of 3½ per cent., which appears to be about the average, and compounding annually, instead of semiannually, as practically all savings-banks do, and assuming also that neither additional deposits nor withdrawals had been made, the fund in savings depositories on July 1, 1910, would have grown thus:

1910.....	\$1,542,933,684
1911.....	1,596,936,362
1912.....	1,652,284,921
1913.....	1,710,114,893
1914.....	1,769,968,914
1915.....	1,830,917,826

"As a matter of fact, the interest actually earned in the period would have brought the figures for 1915 to \$1,842,989,014. This in itself would have been no very remarkable showing, considering that no new money would have been added to the total. But the actual showing is by no means so favorable, for the total deposits at the latest date stood at only \$1,791,524,601, or about \$50,000,000 less than if the original fund had been allowed to grow untouched. By eliminating the factor of interest entirely, the net results of de-



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posits and withdrawals are illustrated in another way in this table:

1910.....	\$1,542,933,684
1911.....	1,562,559,895
1912.....	1,572,439,151
1913.....	1,577,777,717
1914.....	1,564,788,065
1915.....	1,518,743,897

"It is clear, then, so far as is indicated by savings-bank deposits, at any rate, that instead of saving more new money the people of New York, and in all probability of the whole country, have saved less than none at all, and that the \$248,590,917 increase in the amount due depositors in the five years came wholly from accumulated interest.

"Excluding the interest earned and credited, the \$387,000,000 deposited during the year was the smallest amount entrusted to the savings-banks for a number of years—\$53,249,993 less than was deposited in the twelve preceding months. At the same time withdrawals, while not so heavy as in 1914, were nevertheless very large and exceeded new deposits by more than \$46,000,000. The year's interest on the deposits suffice to make good this deficiency and increase the total amount on deposits by \$18,311,202, but practically all of it was absorbed in doing so, for the remainder amounted to only \$14,335. If withdrawals had been as large as in 1914 an actual decrease in the amount due depositors would have resulted. The loss is the more remarkable when it is considered that the past year has witnessed a tremendous expansion in the deposits of other banking institutions."

The writer notes that these figures "apparently refute the wide-spread belief that the people save in periods of depression and that the spending of their savings is a basic factor in the return of prosperity."

But he calls attention to the fact that "investment intelligence tends steadily to rise," and in the present period this rise has been hastened by the high cost of living, which has forced small investors, men who would ordinarily deposit savings in banks, to seek a higher rate of return. There has been great expansion in odd-lot trading and in hundred-dollar bond business in Wall Street and this would seem to support the view that many savings-bank depositors have diverted their savings from the banks to securities. It must not be forgotten that capital is "saved in other ways than by banking it or buying securities." Sufficient capital has probably been saved in these other ways in the last two years "partially to compensate for the decline in new money put in the savings-banks."

GROWTH OF TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL

Three important things have already been demonstrated by the operation of the Panama Canal during its first fiscal year. It has developed an all-water traffic in commodities which formerly could not be moved by all-rail or mixed water-and-rail lines, and especially in lumber. It has brought prosperity to steamship-lines by doubling the volume of coast-to-coast cargoes offered them. It has diverted traffic from the railroads and obliged them to make general reductions in rates. These statements are made in *The Journal of Commerce*, which bases them on facts brought out early this month in hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"One of the exhibits showed that the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, with a fleet of about 25 steamers, increased the volume of its west-bound (Atlantic to Pacific) water-borne freight in the first fiscal year of operations through the Panama Canal over the volume carried

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With its present battery of twenty Commercial Duplicators in the service of this same concern's Order Department, a saving of 33 1/3% in time and labor has been realized. A big force of typists to copy and recopy Department Orders by the tedious carbon manifold process is no longer needed.

Where proportionately only a few Orders in this office were reproduced mechanically during the try-out period—all its orders are now being copied direct from the Master Copy, without re-writing.

10,000 to 12,000 Orders Now Handled Daily by this System

In addition to reproducing 5 and 6 Department Copies of every Order, a label giving necessary shipping instructions is made at the same time, precluding all chances of error in addressing and forwarding. This method of obtaining the shipping label saves one-third in time and labor.

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The ease, simplicity and low cost of this system as applied to this Mail Order Concern's needs are equally applicable to similar needs in other offices. For wherever "Commercial" Equipment is installed the same great advantages are revealed: The operator's efficiency is increased: Orders receive immediate attention: Shipments are advanced more quickly: Customers receive better Service and Increased Business follows. Isn't a System that will help you accomplish results of this character deserving of attention? Isn't it worth investigating? Let us give you all the details.

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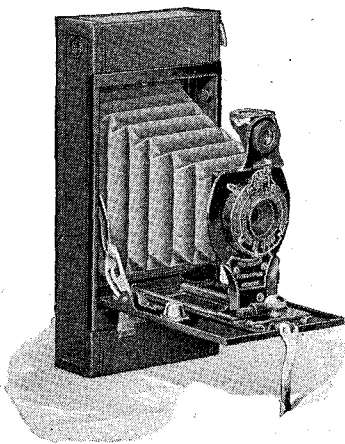
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the fiscal year preceding the opening of the waterway by 264,232 tons, or about 90 per cent. The American-Hawaiian Line during the fiscal year beginning August 1, 1913, and closing August 1, 1914, carried 274,847 tons of freight to the Pacific-Coast terminals from Atlantic-Coast ports, and during the succeeding fiscal year (August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915), the first year of operation directly through the Panama Canal, the same line carried no less than 539,079 tons of west-bound cargo.

"The Luckenbach Steamship Company, with a fleet of from twelve to fifteen vessels in the coast-to-coast trade-routes, more than doubled its volume of west-bound tonnage in the first fiscal year of operation through the Panama Canal. The Luckenbach Line is second in rank as all-water freight-carriers via the Panama route. In its fiscal year, from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, this line carried a total of 177,982 tons of west-bound cargo, as compared with only 74,161 tons of west-bound cargo during the comparative twelvemonth period preceding the opening of the Panama Canal.

"Other exhibits showed the manner in which the increased freight-traffic via the all-water route from the Atlantic ports to the California terminals at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego was divided among the principal lines from July, 1914, to the end of June this year. The American-Hawaiian carried approximately 55.57 per cent. of the total west-bound freight to the California terminals in the first fiscal year of operations directly through the new waterway, the Luckenbach ships carried 29.64 per cent., the Grace steamers about 7.56 per cent., and the Panama-Pacific Line about 2.10 per cent. of the total."

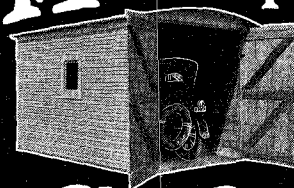
With all this favorable showing, however, the Panama Canal still presents a modest account when compared with the Suez. Following is a comparative table giving for the Panama Canal the number of vessels and the tonnage for August, September, October, November, and December, 1914, and for the Suez Canal the same items for the same months in 1913.

	Panama		Suez			
	1914		1913		1914	
	No.	Net Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage
August...	24	106,288	397	2,159,742	250	1,402,864
September...	57	322,038	395	2,162,879	323	1,721,195
October...	84	420,357	438	2,413,753	479	2,635,440
November...	92	448,801	405	2,285,840	370	2,030,245
December...	99	439,915	451	2,469,936	397	2,451,420

The normal monthly average number of vessels using the Suez Canal is about 400, or nearly as many as passed through the Panama Canal during the first six months of its operation. It had been expected that the Panama Canal would withdraw from the Suez a considerable volume of Far-East tonnage, but it appears thus far that only about 50 of the 496 vessels that passed through the Panama Canal in the first six months were bound to or from the Far East.

War-conditions have made it difficult to judge of Suez traffic with much precision. The last half of the year 1914 showed a decline, but the main cause of this was war. Commercial-traffic receipts during the first five months of the war fell off about 40 per cent. And the decline would have been heavier still, excepts for dues collected from transports and war-ships.

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HOW "TON-MILES PER TRAIN-MILE" HAVE INCREASED ON RAILROADS

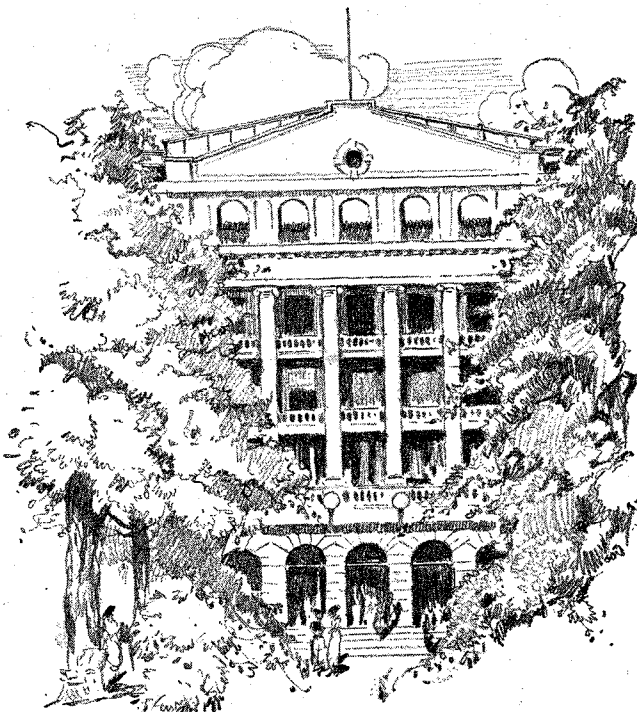
A study of freight-mileage statistics for the railroads convinces a writer in the New York Times *Annalist* that, figuratively speaking, two blades of grass have been made to grow where only one grew before. Considered as a whole, the railroads of this country within fifteen years have accomplished with their freight-traffic almost a miracle. During these years the business of selling what are known as ton-miles of transportation increased more than 104 per cent., a record showing alike the tremendous industrial growth of the country and the dexterity with which the railroads met the country's expanding needs for transportation. During the fiscal year 1900, the railroads carried about 141,000,000,000 tons of freight one mile, but in 1914 they carried 288,000,000,000. In this period the number of train-miles rose from 492,000,000 to 599,000,000, or 21.7 per cent. Express otherwise, and in terms more simple, these figures show that the number of ton-miles per train-mile increased from 287 to 481, or 67.6 per cent. That, roughly speaking, is "the measure of the extent to which the railroads have been able to intensify their freight-traffic." Factors which have contributed to this extraordinary result are specified as follows:

"The most profitable train to run is the one which does not move until it has been filled to engine capacity. Therefore, railroads strive continually not only to accomplish that, but to increase the capacity of the locomotive as well, so that the load in turn may be further increased. In the twelve years ended with June 30, 1914, the average tractive power of American locomotives increased by approximately 50 per cent.

"This has also resulted in increasing the size of other equipment. The average capacity of a freight-car is now about 40 per cent. greater than it was fifteen years ago. At the same time, considerable improvement in loading has been effected.

"That the railroads have by no means attained the maximum of efficiency in these respects is well illustrated by a comparison, which clearly shows the difference in efficiency attained by a prosperous and a poverty-stricken road. In the fiscal year 1914 the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad handled 8,612,000,000 ton-miles of freight, against 3,793,000,000 ton-miles in 1900, an increase of 4,800,000,000 ton-miles, or 127 per cent. But against an increase in train-miles of 21.7 per cent. for all the railroads in the country and of 17.5 per cent. for the Wabash Railroad, which is selected for contrast, the Burlington was actually able to handle this tremendous increase in the volume of traffic with 2,184,000,000 fewer train-miles than in 1900, and, consequently, the number of ton-miles per train-mile increased by more than 156 per cent. The increase for the Wabash in the same period was only 48 per cent. It is a good illustration of the maxim of James J. Hill, that the place to save is in train-miles.

"Differences in operating conditions may account in part for this difference in apparent efficiency. For instance, if the location of one road were such that it originated a smaller percentage of its traffic than another, then it would probably have the advantage in loading. It may be that this is the case with the Burlington, but, whether it is or not, it is certain that the statistics prove it to be a remarkable example of the efficiency which has been developed by American railroads in the last fifteen years. It is a triumph in intensification."



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of diet, exercise and treatment based upon it enable him to adapt the general laws of right living to his individual needs. He learns what to eat and how much, and probably, is surprised to find the diet so appetizing and generous. He finds out where the benefit of exercise ceases and the harm begins and is spared the discouragement of going backward instead of forward. He learns how to measure his years, not by the calendar but by the condition of his body. In short, he finds out how to get the things that money won't buy at the most advantageous price in the coin of right living.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS: Exception has been taken to the answer given to "W. E. K., Canton, Kan., which reads "Children of foreign parentage may (NOT 'shall') declare their citizenship on attaining majority." The answer given has been misread or misinterpreted. The LEXICOGRAPHER did not say that it was mandatory for a child of foreign parentage to declare its citizenship on attaining its majority, but pointed out that it might do so. He knows of a case in which the male parent of a girl is English, the female parent American. The child itself always claimed American nationality, but when it came to taking a trip abroad, the immigrant officials insisted upon the payment of a poll-tax of three dollars for the readmission of the child and her mother to their native land as aliens. One correspondent cites the case of the United States vs. Wong Kim Ark (169 U. S. 649), by which a child born in the United States is a citizen of the United States by birth, and need not declare its citizenship later. In this case the parents are said to have been Chinese, and yet according to other laws of the United States no member of the Mongolian race can become an American citizen. In connection with this, the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." Now if a child of Mongolian parents who can not become naturalized in the United States is born in the United States, according to one law it automatically becomes a citizen of the country, by another law it is denied that citizenship. If any reader can throw further light upon this subject, the LEXICOGRAPHER will

be greatly obliged. He points out, however, that it is the inalienable right of an individual born under such conditions to determine which nationality he will assume. The LEXICOGRAPHER knows of a case of a man born in London of German parents who came to the United States and lived here for a period of years, then returned to England and settled down as an Englishman, exercising all the rights and privileges granted to him under the British Constitution, but who subsequently came back to the United States and, without abjuring his British allegiance, voted in this country on his father's papers, because his father, who was originally a German, had become a naturalized citizen.

"J. F. F., Amite City, La.—"Kindly explain the proper uses of the words 'loan' and 'lend.'"

Dr. Vizetelly in his "Desk-Book of Errors in English" says: "Loan, lend: One may raise (put an end to) a loan by paying both principal and interest, and another may lend money to do so. You do not loan but lend your friend a book. The practise of using loan as a verb, so prevalent in the United States, should be discouraged. Loan is a noun and is used correctly only as such."

"H. V., Arcadia, Fla.—"Kindly inform me if a capital 'G' should be used in the following sentences: 'The rector complimented the ladies of the guild'; 'St. Edmund's guild is flourishing.'"

In the sentence "The rector complimented the ladies of the guild," *guild* is a common noun and should be written with a lower-case *g*. "St. Edmund's Guild is flourishing." *Guild* is part of the proper name and should be written with a capital *G*. As to the spelling *guild* the earlier form was *gild*, and this is now preferred.

"H. V. S., Chicago, Ill.—"It was here, in America, that theory became put into effect, and equality something more than a dream." Will you kindly inform me whether the italicized portion of this sentence is ungrammatical?"

It is ungrammatical to say "that theory became put into effect." The sentence should read: "It was here, in America, that the theory of equality was put into effect and became something more than a dream."

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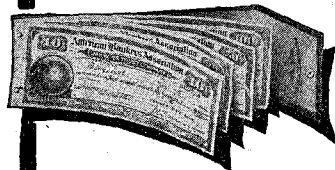
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